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WILLIAM PENN



COPY OF PORTRAIT OF
WILLIAM PENN IN ARMOUR
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MRS. MARY ELLIS ROBINS

After the Original in the Possession of the
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PRESENTED TO THE
U. S. S. "PENNSYLVANIA"
BY THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
A. D. 1916

ОЧУДОВІРЯННЯ ВІДЛІТІВ ПЛАНІТ ІІІ. ВІДЛІТІВ ПЛАНІТ

Однією з найважливіших тем в астрономії є

вивчення відлітів планет від Сонця.

Для цього використовують

ІІІ. ВІДЛІТІВ ПЛАНІТ

зокрема, методи, які дозволяють вивчити відлітів планет від Сонця.

ІІІ. ВІДЛІТІВ ПЛАНІТ

Exegi Monumentum aere Perennius

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society
of
Sons of the Revolution

1915-1916



PHILADELPHIA

1916

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1916

1412773

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General Society

(Organized at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1890)

Officers

1914-1917

General President

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY
102 Front Street, New York City, N. Y.

General Vice-President

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER
133 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Second Vice-President

WALTER GILMAN PAGE
Fenway Studios, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY
Princeton, N. J.

Assistant General Secretary

W. HALL HARRIS, JR.
216 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer

JAMES A. SAMPLE
Cashier, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer

RALPH ISHAM
1411 Ritchie Place, Chicago, Ill.

General Registrar

HON. GEORGE E. POMEROY
510 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio

General Historian

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS
814 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

General Chaplain

RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
St. Louis, Mo.

Pennsylvania Society

Instituted April 3, 1888

Incorporated September 29, 1890

Founders

Oliver Christian Bosbyshell
George Horace Burgin
Herman Burgin
Richard McCall Cadwalader
*James Edward Carpenter
*Robert Parter Dechert
William Churchill Houston, Jr.
John Woolf Jordan
Josiah Granville Leach
*Elou Dunbar Lockwood
Charles Marshall
Samuel Whitaker Pennington
*John Biddle Porter
*William Brooke Rawle
*William Wayne

*Deceased

Officers and Board of Managers 1915-1916

Officers

President

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER

Vice-Presidents

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.

RIGHT REVEREND JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.

Secretary

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE

203 Walnut Place, Philadelphia

Treasurer

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM

423 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

Registrar

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

Chaplain

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.

Managers

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D., *Chairman*

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT

WILLIAM INNES FORBES

JOSEPH FORNANCE

WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN

CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.

and officers, *ex officio*

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society

1916-1917

Delegates

COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.
CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.
GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE
HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES LUKENS DAVIS, U. S. A. (Retired)
WALTER GEORGE SMITH
RICHMOND LEIGH JONES
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER
THOMAS HAND BALL
HON. JOHN MARSHALL GEST

Alternate Delegates

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON
LUCIUS SCOTT LANDRETH
THEOPHILUS PARSONS CHANDLER
MEREDITH HANNA
THOMAS CADWALADER
DAVID MILNE
SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL
CARL MAGEE KNEASS
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ
HENRY KORN FOX
RICHARD WISTAR HARVEY
JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS
GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON

Standing Committees

Ex-Officio Members of all Committees

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, *President of the Society*
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D., *Chairman Board of Managers*

On Application for Membership

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, *Chairman*
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

On Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne

EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY, *Chairman*
CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.
POWELL EVANS
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
WILLIAM FOSTER FOTTERALL
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH
DAVID MILNE
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES
ROBERT FOSTER WHITMER
HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary of Committee*

On Landmarks of the Revolution, Monuments and Memorials

HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, *Chairman*

FRANK BATTLES

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK

WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER

EDWARD HINE JOHNSON

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

GUILLERMO COLESBURY PURVES

WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

ALEXANDER WILSON WISTER

ALBERT KELSEY

ELMER CLARENCE MILLER

On Annual Church Service

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR., *Chairman*

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D., *Chaplain*

On Celebration of Evacuation Day

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, *Chairman*

Color Guard

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897

CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D., *Captain*

FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN, *Lieutenant*

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ, *Secretary and Treasurer*

JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.

PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.

LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD

JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN

SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL

GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON

CLINTON FRANKLIN, D.D.S.

WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN

MEREDITH HANNA

ALBERT HILL

HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES

WILLIAM LEVERETT

JACOB GILES MORRIS

JOHN BURTON MUSTIN

OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY

WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, D.D.

RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM

FRANK MILLER RITER

LEAROYD SILVESTER

THOMAS GEORGE VON STOCKHAUSEN

JAMES THORINGTON, M.D.

OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON

NON-ACTIVE

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR.

DAVID KNICKERBOCKER BOYD

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

Officers and Managers
 OF THE
 PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION
 April 3, 1888

Chairmen of the Board of Managers

Elected		Retired
1888	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1911
1912	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	—

Officers

Presidents

1888	*WILLIAM WAYNE	1901
1901	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER	—

Vice-Presidents

1888	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER	1894
1907	*HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.	1914
1907	MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.	1912
1907	WILLIAM MACLAY HALL, JR.	1909
1907	REV. ROGERS ISRAEL, D.D.	1910
1907	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	—
1909	HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	1912
1912	COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	—
1912	HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.	—
1912	*BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U. S. (Retired)	1916
1914	RIGHT REVEREND JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.	—
1916	CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.	—

First Vice-Presidents

1894	RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER	1901
1901	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1907

Second Vice-Presidents

1894	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1901
1901	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1901	*ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT	1902
1902	MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.	1907

Secretaries

1888	GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.	1892
1892	DAVID LEWIS	1892
1892	ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER	1910
1910	HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM	1911
1911	GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE	—

Treasurers

1888	*ROBERT PORTER DECHERT	1892
1892	SAMUEL EMLEN MEIGS	1893
1893	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1910
1911	HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM	—

*Deceased.

Elected	Registrars	Retired
1889	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1894
1894	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.	1897
1897	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U. S. M. C.	1899
1899	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	—
	<i>Historians</i>	
1890	COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	1912
1912	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	—
	<i>Chaplain</i>	
1890	THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.	—
	<i>Managers</i>	
1888	OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSHELL	1891
1888	HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.	1891
1888	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1888	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1889
1888	JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	1890
1888	*ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD	1891
1888	CHARLES MARSHALL	1891
1888	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1888	*WILLIAM BROOKE-RAWLE	1890
1889	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1894
1890	*HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.	1891
1890	*THOMAS MCKEAN	1892
1891	*ISAAC CRAIG	1892
1891	REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN	—
1891	WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR	1904
1891	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1893
1892	*WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER	1897
1892	*GEORGE MECUM CONARROE	1896
1892	*JAMES MIFFLIN	1895
1893	*THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.	1912
1894	*ISAAC CRAIG	1899
1896	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1899
1897	HON. CHARLMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.	1897
1897	FRANCIS VON ALBADE CABEEN	1910
1897	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.	1906
1899	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U. S. N. C.	1900
1899	*DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH	1899
1899	SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON	1900
1900	HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	1912
1900	PARK PAINTER	1901
1901	HON. WILLIAM POTTER	1910
1901	*WILLIAM WAYNE	1901
1901	SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT	1908
1901	*RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY	1908
1904	STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.	—
1906	EDWARD STALKER SAYRES	—
1908	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	1912
1908	*HORACE MAGEE	1912
1909	*JAMES McCORMACK LAMBERTON	1915
1910	*JOHN SERGEANT GERHARD	1911
1911	EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY	1916
1911	HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT	—
1912	ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR.	1914
1912	HON. WILLIAM SEBRING KIRKPATRICK, LL.D.	1913
1912	WILLIAM INNES FORBES	—
1913	JOSEPH FORNANCE	—
1914	WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON	—
1915	JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN	—
1916	CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.	—

*Deceased.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
of the
Pennsylvania
Society of Sons of the Revolution
April 3, 1916

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
April 3, 1916

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was held in the Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, April 3, 1916, at 8 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Richard M. Cadwalader, Esq.

On motion, Honorable William W. Porter was called to the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, S.T.D., Chaplain.

The ceremony of assembling the colors was performed and the color guard dismissed.

On motion of Col. J. Granville Leach, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary read the report of the Managers.

To the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution:

Your Board of Managers begs to submit its report for the twenty-eighth year, ending April 3, 1916, as follows:

During the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings.

At a meeting held April 13, 1915, the Officers and Managers elected at the annual meeting, April 3, 1915, convened and the Honorable Norris S. Barratt, LL.D., was reelected Chairman of the Board. The President, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esq., announced the appointments of the Standing Committees for the year, and the Color Guard, under Captain Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr., was reappointed.

The twenty-third annual outing to an historic point, commemorative of the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British and the simultaneous retirement of the American Army from its winter intrenchment at Valley Forge, on June 19, 1778, was celebrated by a river trip to Burlington, N. J., on the steamer "Thomas Clyde." The Society was met by the Mayor of Burlington and the Rector of Old St. Mary's Church.

This church has a most interesting history.

St. Mary's Church and Church Yard,
Corner Broad and Union Streets.

The corner-stone of the first Church was laid March 25, 1703, by the Rev. John Talbot. The first service was held in it before it was completed. Rev. George Keith, the great Church of England Missionary to the American Colonies, conducted the service and preached on the text, II Samuel XXIII : 3, 4. Lord Cornbury, the Governor and many "Gentlemen who accompanied him both from New York and the Jersey's," were present. On January 25, 1709, the Charter was granted by Queen Anne, and a Silver Chalice and Salver presented by her to the Parish.

The old Church was extended westward in 1796, eastward in 1811, and made cruciform by enlargements north and south in 1834.

The corner-stone of the new Church was laid November 17, 1846, and consecrated August 10, 1854. It was the first cruciform Church with a central tower and spire, all of stone, built in this country.

During the Revolution, in a house formerly owned by Governor Franklin on the river bank, occupied by Margaret Morris, a Quakeress, and standing until 1873, the Rev. Jonathan Odell, rector of St. Mary's Church, a Tory of pronounced type, was hidden to prevent his capture by the Patriot forces.

In the Church Yard, tombstones of the following noted persons may be seen:

WILLIAM BRADFORD, Attorney-General of the United States during Washington's administration and Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania; died August 23, 1795.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President of Congress, 1782-1783, and who signed the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain; died October 24, 1821.

BISHOP GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, Second Bishop of New Jersey; died April 27, 1859.

BISHOP WILLIAM HENRY ODENHEIMER, Third Bishop of New Jersey; died August 14, 1879.

The Rev. John Talbot died in Burlington and was buried in Old St. Mary's Church, but no stone marks the spot.

Mr. Henry Snowden Haines and Mr. Cooper Prickett then escorted the Society to the following interesting historical points in the old town of Burlington:

Surveyor-General's Office,

Broad Street, in rear of Railroad Station.

The Grant and Charter of King Charles the Second, and early deeds of the Proprietors of West Jersey, are kept here. The members for Burlington County are elected by the Board of Proprietors every year on April 6th, in the open air on the corner of Broad and High Streets.

Library Company of Burlington.

Founded 1758. Union Street, between High and Wood Streets.

Friends Meeting House.

Built 1785. High Street, between Broad and Union Streets.

The first Meeting House was built in 1685. This building is the second one erected.

St. Mary's Hall,

On the river bank. Founded 1837.

House of Elias Boudinot,

Corner of Union and Talbot Streets.

President of Congress, 1782-1783; died in Burlington, October 24, 1821, in what was known as the "Bradford Mansion."

House of General Joseph Bloomfield,

Northwest Corner of High and Broad Streets.

Attorney-General of New Jersey and Governor of the State, 1801-1812; died in Burlington, October 3, 1823. Also of

Col. Joseph McIlvaine,

United States Senator, 1823; died in Burlington, August 19, 1826.

Houses of James Fennimore Cooper,

North side of High Street, between Broad and Federal Streets.

Novelist; born in Burlington, September 15, 1789.

Captain James Lawrence,

Commander of the "Chesapeake;" born in Burlington, October 1, 1781. His last words were, "Don't give up the Ship." He lived in one of the two houses of brick stuccoed, built together; one having five windows in front, the other four. He was born in the house having five windows, and James Fennimore Cooper in the house with four windows.

House of Samuel Smith,

South side High Street, between River and Broad Street.

Historian of New Jersey, and which History was printed in Burlington, in 1765, by James Parker.

House of Daniel Smith,
Corner of Broad and High Streets.

One of the founders of the "Friendly Institution," organized in 1796. The house was built by his father. Built in the wall may be seen the letters and date, D. S. M., 1733.

Benjamin Franklin,
Corner of Pearl and High Streets.

Printed Continental Currency for the Province of New Jersey for three months' at Burlington, in a small brick house that stood on the corner of Pearl and High Streets and originally the office of Governor Samuel Jennings.

General U. S. Grant,
Wood Street, between Broad and Union Streets.

Visited Burlington several times during 1864-1865, while his family lived there.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1665. Indian name of spot where Burlington now stands, "Techichohocki," meaning "oldest planted land."
- 1666. Dutch settlers arrived.
- 1668. First house built by Peter Jegou.
- 1677. August 16. The ship "Kent," Godfrey Marlow, Master, arrived from Hull, England.
First Friends Meeting held.
Commissioners, appointed by Trustees of Edward Ballynge, laid out Burlington.
- 1681. Burlington, the only Town in West Jersey, except Salem, head of the Province and Port of Entry.
- 1682. Weekly Markets established.
- 1687. Council of Proprietors established.
- 1690. First Manufactures of nails and pottery.
- 1694. April 5. First Town Meeting held.
- 1696. Survey of the Town made and recorded.
- 1702. October 29. Missionaries Keith and Talbot, of the Church of England, arrived.
- 1703. March 25. Corner-stone of St. Mary's Church laid by Rev. John Talbot.
- 1709. January 25. Charter granted by Queen Anne to St. Mary's Church.
- 1733. May 7. Charter granted by Gov. William Cosby to the City of Burlington.
- 1758. Library Company of Burlington Chartered by King George II.
- 1767. Proposals for First Public Free School.
- 1776. Count Donop and 400 Hessian Troops entered Burlington.
- 1777. December 5. First newspaper, "New Jersey Gazette," printed by Isaac Collins.
- 1778. British Sloop of War fired on the Town.

1784. City incorporated by the name of "The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Burlington."

1785. Second Friends Meeting House built.

1795. First Fire Company, "The Endeavor," formed.

1804. Burlington Water Works chartered.

1837. St. Mary's Hall founded by Bishop George Washington Doane.

1839. Mechanics Bank organized.

1846. Burlington College incorporated.
November 17. Corner-stone of the New St. Mary's Church laid.

1854. August 10. St. Mary's Church consecrated.

1877. Two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Burlington celebrated.

This was one of the most delightful and best attended trips of any that the Society has had. A great deal of the credit for this is due to the Chairman of the Committee, Edward S. Sayres, Esq., and the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. John Morgan Ash, Jr. The Committee on this occasion consisted of the following members:

Edward S. Sayres, <i>Chairman</i>	William Macpherson Hornor
John Morgan Ash, Jr.	Alba B. Johnson
William Henry Ashhurst	Caleb J. Milne, Jr.
Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt, LL.D., <i>ex officio</i>	Hon. John Bayard McPherson
	Hon. James Tyndale Mitchell, LL.D.
Richard McCall Cadwalader, <i>ex officio</i>	Randal Morgan
Thomas Cadwalader	W. Heyward Myers
Theophilus Parsons Chandler	Wm. Clayton Newell
George K. Crozer	Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D.
Hon. Henry Martyn Dechert	George Wharton Pepper, LL.D.
Francis A. Donaldson	Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr.
Benjamin Dorrance	Benjamin Rush
Theodore Newell Ely	Hon. John Morin Scott
Powell Evans	James Thorington, M.D.
Clarence Payne Franklin, M.D.	George Steptoe Washington
Hon. John Marshall Gest	William Wayne
George Cuthbert Gillespie, <i>ex officio</i>	Henry Redwood Wharton, M.D.
Harrold E. Gillingham, <i>ex officio</i>	Robert Foster Whitmer
John Armstrong Herman	Joseph Allison Steinmetz

The twenty-seventh Church Service of the Society, to commemorate the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777, was held at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, December 19, 1915, in Christ Church, Second Street above Market Street, Philadelphia. The services were in

charge of the Rector of the Church, the Rev. Louis C. Washburn, S.T.D., and the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, S.T.D., Chaplain of the Society. A most interesting sermon was delivered by the Rev. Leighton W. Eckard, D.D., a member of this Society and Chaplain of the Georgia State Society of the Cincinnati. The sermon will be printed in the annual Book of Proceedings. The members marched to the Church from the Neighborhood House, a building connected with Christ Church Parish, in a body, preceded by the Color Guard and Clergy. The Church, as is usual on these occasions, was beautifully decorated with the flags, banners and bunting of the Society. The music was of excellent quality, and the attendance of the members and others crowded the edifice. The reading by our Chaplain of the names of the deceased members of the Society that had been reported to the Secretary during the previous twelve months was a solemn feature of the service, after which taps were sounded. The Chairman of the Committee on Church Service was Stanley Griswold Flagg, Jr.

Washington's Birthday was commemorated by a meeting of the Society held on February 22, 1916, in the Assembly Rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and there was a large attendance of the members and guests, the latter of which included a number of distinguished people. The rooms were decorated with the flags, banners and bunting of the Society, and the music was rendered by several members of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Committee in charge:

Col. J. Granville Leach	Edward S. Sayres, Esq.
Dr. John W. Jordan	Richard M. Cadwalader, <i>ex officio</i>
	Norris S. Barratt, <i>ex officio</i>

At a meeting of the Color Guard, held January 15, 1916, the following Officers were elected:

Captain, Clarence P. Franklin, M.D.
Lieutenant, Frank Earle Schermerhorn
Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph A. Steinmetz

non-active members:

Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr.
Stanley Griswold Flagg, Jr.
Matthew Baird
David Knickerbocker Boyd

and the following new members:

John B. Mustin
Thomas G. Stockhausen

all of which were ratified by the Board.

Dr. George Woodward, who was elected as one of the Managers of the Society at the last annual meeting, having declined election, William Currie Wilson was appointed by the Board to take his place.

The vacancy on the Board, caused by the death of James M. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, was filled by the appointment of John Armstrong Herman, of Harrisburg.

The vacancy caused by the death of Brigadier-General Louis H. Carpenter, U. S., retired, as Vice-President, was filled by the appointment of Charles Custis Harrison, LL.D.

It is gratifying to state letters have been received from prominent Officers of the General Society, stating that they know of no State Society of the Sons of the Revolution that issues literature as interesting as that which comes from the Pennsylvania Society.

Owing to the fact that many of the State Societies have not responded to the request of the General Society for a vote ratifying the Resolution passed at the last Triennial Meeting, to have the next General Meeting occur in 1916 instead of 1917, the next General Meeting of the Society will be held in April, 1917.

Resolutions passed by the General Council on National Preparedness have been approved by your Board, and your President, as General Vice-President, with the General President, James M. Montgomery and the General Secretary, Col. William Libbey, met President Wilson by appointment at the White House and transmitted the Resolutions, as was authorized by the General Officers of the Society. A letter of acknowledgement was received from the President, as follows:

February 15, 1916.

"The White House,
Washington.

My dear Mr. Montgomery:

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution which the Society of Sons of the Revolution authorized its general officers to convey to me officially, and to say that both the spirit and the substance of the resolution give me the greatest encouragment in pursuing the deeply important matter of preparedness for national defense.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

MR. JAS. M. MONTGOMERY,
102 Front Street, New York City.

The Committee on Celebration of Evacuation Day is making arrangements for the next outing. It is proposed to accept Colonel H. C. Trexler's invitation to visit his estate near Allentown as his guests. Your Board has appropriated the sum of \$400.00 for a bronze Tablet, to be placed on the Zion Lutheran Church at Allentown, to commemorate the fact that this church had been used as a hospital during the Revolutionary War. It is intended to have this unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on this occasion.

Upon investigation, your Board has found that New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, as well as other State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, in accepting members by transfer from other State Societies, do not require the payment of a second initiation fee. In view of this fact, your Board has accepted by transfer recently a member of the New York Society without requiring the payment of an initiation fee, and would ask your approval of their action, as your Board believes that the amicable relations at present existing between these Societies and our own might, to some extent, be jeopardized if we charged an additional initiation fee from transferred members.

Section 5 of the General Constitution provides: "The State Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the general good of the society, judge of the qualifications of their members, or those proposed for membership, subject, however, to the provisions of this Constitution," etc.

Your Board has appropriated the sum of \$300.00, to pay for an oil painting by Mrs. Robert P. Robins, being a copy of

William Penn in armour, to be presented to the United States Battleship Pennsylvania, to be placed in the bulkheads of the Ward Room. The painting is nearing completion and the offer of the gift has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. A photograph of this picture will be made and will appear in the Book of Proceedings for the current year.

Owing to the difficulty of the Art Jury and The American Institute of Architects in ascertaining the exact site of the Observatory from which Col. John Nixon read for the first time the Declaration of Independence in State House Yard, the proposed Tablet to commemorate this site has not yet been placed. It is hoped in the near future this spot can be definitely established to their satisfaction.

Your Board feels that there has been continued interest in the Society by the members in the large attendance at the various meetings which have been held during the past year.

The Society has lost by death, since the last annual meeting, a number of prominent members, two of them founders, to wit:

Col. William Brooke Rawle,

John Biddle Porter,

also a Vice-President, Brigadier-General Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. A., retired, and the following members, whose deaths had been reported to the Secretary during the past twelve months, and in reading their names it is requested that the members rise out of respect to their memory:

William Reed Fisher	December, 1914
Thomas Daugherty	February 22, 1915
J. Wilkes O'Neill, M.D.	April 25, 1915
Henry W. Birkey, M.D.	May 8, 1915
William E. Speakman	May 13, 1915
Joseph B. Vandergrift	May 23, 1915
Caldwell K. Biddle	June 2, 1915
George S. Comstock	June 12, 1915
Col. James West	June 24, 1915
T. Hewson Bradford, M.D.	June 25, 1915
Hon. James T. Mitchell	July 4, 1915
Col. Charles A. Converse	August 5, 1915
George G. Lennig	August 22, 1915
Charles J. Shoemaker	September 1, 1915
Covington Few Seiss	September 5, 1915

Col. Henry T. Dechert	October 14, 1915
J. Marx Etting	October 23, 1915
Simon P. Wolverton, Jr.	November 10, 1915
William F. Muhlenberg, M.D.	August 25, 1915
Edward K. Rowland	November 19, 1915
George H. Lewis	November 27, 1915
Col. William Brooke Rawle	November 30, 1915
Charles I. Cragin	December 15, 1915
Charles H. Bosbyshell	December 17, 1915
Bernard Hoopes	January 3, 1916
William F. Williamson	January 7, 1916
Charles M. Steinmetz	January 12, 1916
Henry M. Rupp	January 19, 1916
Brig.-Gen. Louis H. Carpenter	January 21, 1916
Lincoln Godfrey	February 8, 1916
George W. Kendrick, Jr.	February 28, 1916
Henry S. Cattell	March 12, 1916
R. M. Pile	March 28, 1916

The obituaries of the deceased members will appear in the forthcoming Book of Proceedings.

During the past year the Society has received a number of publications, historical and statistical, of various Societies.

During the past year the Board approved thirty-eight Proposals for Membership.

There were admitted to membership during the year thirty-two new members, as follows:

SMITH HAMILL HORNE, April 13, 1915.
Wayne, Pa.

Great-great-grandson of Nathaniel Hamill (1730-1800). Served in Pennsylvania Militia in 1779 and 1781.

REV. JEREMIAH JACOB SCHINDEL, May 11, 1915.
Allentown, Pa.

Great-great-great-grandson of John Peter Schindel (1732-1784), Served as Fifer in Capt. Andrew Graff's Company, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia in 1776; in Capt. John Ewing's Company, of said Militia, in 1781, and as Sergeant in 8th Battalion of said Militia in 1782.

FRANK MORTON WOLF, May 11, 1915.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Abraham Hainbright (17----1793), Sergeant in Pennsylvania Artillery Company, Continental Line, from February, 1777, to January, 1781.

WILLIAM CARELTON JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 9, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of Joseph Williams (1734-1812), Drummer in Captain Isaac Halsey's Company, Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey Militia, August 19, 1776.

FREDERICK LEIGHTON KRAMER,
Melrose Park, Pa.

June 9, 1915.

Great-great-great-grandson of John Scott (1750-1808), Private in Warwick Township Company of "Associators," Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1775.

ERWIN CLARKSON GARRETT,
Philadelphia.

June 9, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of John Garrett (1750-1808), Captain in Delaware Militia, in Colonel Thomas Duff's Regiment, and also in that of Colonel Henry Neill.

RICHARD VAUX,
Three Tuns, Pa.

June 9, 1915.

Great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Morris (1734-1812), Member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, 1775; member of the Naval Board of Pennsylvania in 1777. In 1776 he became Captain of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, and at the head of this famous command participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, etc.

CHARLES PARKER,
Swarthmore, Pa.

June 9, 1915.

Great-grandson of William Roderfield (1760-1793), entered the American Army as a Gunner, and was honorably discharged in 1783.

HAROLD FRANK DIFFENDERFFER,
Lancaster, Pa.

October 12, 1915.

Great-grandson of David Diffenderffer (1752-1846), Private, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Associators, 1776; Private, Captain David Wilhart's Company, German Regiment, Colonel Nicholas Hausegger, Pennsylvania Line, October, 1776; Ensign, same Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwig Weltner commanding, July 23, 1778; Lieutenant 7th Company of Foot, Fourth Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, May 1, 1783; taken prisoner near Monmouth, N. J., May 3, 1777, and confined in the "Sugar House," N. Y., until exchanged March, 1778; retired January 1, 1781; at Trenton, Princeton, Valley Forge, Monmouth, and in Sullivan's expedition.

FREDRIC STICKNEY BORCHERS,
Philadelphia.

November 9, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of James Stickney (1742-1823), Ensign in Captain John Belknap's Company, 2nd New York Ulster Militia, Revolutionary War. Also private in Captain Benjamin Vail's Company in the same regiment from July 4, 1778. Commissioned as Ensign, October 25, 1775.

WILLIAM KRUSEN, M.D.,
Philadelphia.

November 9, 1915.

Great-great-grandson Miles Strickland (-----), Private in Second Associated Company of Bensalem Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1775.

GRANT CHRISTOPHER ROTH,
East Orange, N. J.

November 9, 1915.

Great-grandson of Gottfried Roth (1759-1829), Private in 1778, in Captain George Kuappenberger's Company of the Second Battalion Northampton County Militia, under Colonel Stephen Balliet; Private in Captain Reit's Company, First Battalion of Militia of said County, in 1781 and 1782, under Colonel Balliet.

HERBERT DAYNE SWEARER,
Philadelphia.

November 9, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of Hezekiah Davis (1747-1837), Lieutenant of Montgomery's Pennsylvania Battalion of the Flying Camp. Taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, exchanged December 7, 1780. Commissioned as Lieutenant, September 7, 1776.

JOSIAH HARMAR PENNIMAN,
Philadelphia.

December 14, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of Charles Prescott (1711-1779), Colonel, and served in a detachment of Eight Months' Men, Massachusetts Troops, 1776.

JAMES HOSMER PENNIMAN,
Philadelphia.

December 14, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of Charles Prescott (1711-1779), Colonel, and served in a detachment of Eight Months' Men, Massachusetts Troops, 1776.

REV. JOSEPH ROSCOE WALKER,
West Nanticoke, Pa.

December 14, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of Phineas Walker (1738-1829), Served in Connecticut Militia as Orderly-Sergeant on "Lexington Alarm," 1775; also in Connecticut Militia in 1776-1777 and 1779, and as Lieutenant in 6th Company, 11th Regiment, Connecticut, 1781.

HOWARD CHESTER WILLIAMS,
Easton, Pa.

December 14, 1916.

Great-grandson of William Brown (1757-1803), Private in First Regiment, Essex County, New Jersey Militia, and also as Private in Captain Craig's Company, Second Regiment, New Jersey State Troops.

SETH BUNKER CAPP,
Philadelphia.

December 14, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of George Musser (1741-1806), Captain in First Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1776, Colonel George Ross commanding. In actual service of United States in the Jersey campaign, August, 1776.

HON. FRANK MATTERN TREXLER,
Allentown, Pa.

January 12, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Peter Trexler (1748-1828), Captain of the Macungie Company, 120 men, on May 22, 1775, also on January 18, 1777; Captain of the 5th Company, Second Battalion, Northampton County Militia, commanded by Colonel George Breinig on June 18, 1777 and May 14, 1778; Major of Northampton County Militia, September 10, 1781, to November 10, 1781; elected Lieutenant-Colonel of Northampton County Militia on May 6, 1783. Ranked Lieutenant-Colonel of Third Battalion, Northampton Militia, May 14, 1783.

COL. HARRY C. TREXLER,
Allentown, Pa.

January 12, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Peter Trexler (1748-1828), Captain of the Macungie Company, 120 men, on May 22, 1775, also on January 18, 1777; Captain of the 5th Company, Second Battalion, Northampton County Militia, commanded by Colonel George Breinig on June 18, 1777, and May 14, 1778; Major of Northampton County Militia, September 10, 1781, to November 10, 1781; elected Lieutenant-Colonel of Northampton County Militia on May 6, 1783. Ranked Lieutenant-Colonel of Third Battalion, Northampton Militia, May 14, 1783.

CLARENCE PATTON FREEMAN,
St. Davids, Pa.

January 12, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of James Murray (1729-1804), Member of the Committee of Observation of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1775; Captain, Colonel James Burd's Lancaster County Pennsylvania Associators, forming part of the "Flying Camp," 1776; Captain, First Company, Tenth Battalion, Colonel Robert Elder, August 26, 1780; Colonel, Captain Robert Elder's Battalion, April 17, 1781, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia; Delegate to the Military Convention held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1776, to choose Brigadier-Generals for the Associated Battalions of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS GUSTAVUS CALDWELL,
Philadelphia.

February 10, 1916.

Great-grandson of Andrew Caldwell (1759-1795), May 15, 1776, was appointed Conductor of Captain Bernard Roman's Company of Artillery, Pennsylvania, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Captain Owen's Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, Continental Line, April 1, 1777.

WILLIAM BRADFORD,
Philadelphia.

February 10, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of William Bradford (1721-1791), Captain Second Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, 1776; Delegate to the Military Convention held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1776, to choose Brigadier-Generals for the Associated Battalions of Pennsylvania; Major, Second Battalion, Colonel John Bubenheim Bayard, July, 1776; Colonel, First Battalion, July 12, 1777, Philadelphia Militia; Chairman of the Navy Board of Pennsylvania, 1777; Member of the Court of Inquiry respecting officers of Pennsylvania, May 12, 1779, at Trenton, and Princeton where he was severely wounded and promoted Colonel; in command at Billingsport, July and August, 1777, and participated in the defence of Fort Mifflin.

JOHN SMYLINE HERKNESSE,
Rydal, Pa.

February 10, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of William Hayman (1740-1823), Captain in the United States Navy of the brigantine "George," August 20, 1774; Commissioned Captain of the Ship "Hope," December 23, 1780, and served until the close of the war.

FRANCIS SWABY MARKLAND,
Secane, Pa.

February 10, 1916.

Great-grandson of John Markland (1755-1837), appointed Ensign in 6th Pennsylvania Continental Line, and on July 1, 1779, 1st Lieutenant, and was transferred January 1, 1783, to 3rd Pennsylvania Continental Line. One of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

LOUIS CLAYTON LESSIG,
Pottstown, Pa.

February 10, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Johan Christian Lessig (1745-1821), Private in the 7th Company, Fourth Battalion, County of Pennsylvania Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel, Anthony Bitting commanding.

JOSHUA BROOKE LESSIG,
Pottstown, Pa.

February 10, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Johan Christian Lessig (1745-1821), Private in the 7th Company, Fourth Battalion, County of Pennsylvania Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel, Anthony Bitting commanding.

ROBERT WILKINSON SKINNER, JR.,
Philadelphia.

February 10, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of George Thorn (1746-1794), Private in Captain Andrew Burkhard's Company, Third Regiment of Foot in the Service of the United States, under Colonel William Will in 1780.

MATTHEW BECKWITH MARKLAND,
Atlantic City, N. J.

March 9, 1916.

Great-grandson of John Markland (1755-1837), appointed Ensign in 6th Pennsylvania Continental Line, and on July 1, 1779, 1st Lieutenant, and was transferred January 1, 1783, to 3rd Pennsylvania Continental Line. One of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

EDWARD ANTHONY MECKLING,
Moorestown, N. J.

March 9, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Thomas Mechlin (1757-1800), Lieutenant in the 3rd Company, Captain Peter Schullen, 2nd Battalion, Colonel George Brienig, Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia, May 14, 1778.

JAY MARTIN SHINDEL.
Lebanon, Pa.

March 9, 1916.

Great-grandson of John Peter Shindel (1766-1829), Fife Major in the Eighth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia. In active service September 22, 1781.

STEPHEN PASCHALL MORRIS TASKER,
Wynnewood, Pa.

March 9, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of Joseph Pope (1742-1825), Sergeant in Captain Daniel Engree's Company of Dartmouth, Mass., at the "Lexington Alarm," April 19, 1775; and Second Lieutenant in Second Regiment, Bristol County, Massachusetts Militia, 1776-1777.

SUPPLEMENTALS

REV. JEREMIAH JACOB SCHINDEL,
Allentown, Pa.

May 11, 1915.

Great-great-great-grandson of George Ludwig Breinig (1733-1812), served as Colonel of Second Battalion of Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777-1778; also as member of Committee of Safety of said County in 1776.

HENRY RICHARD LINDERMAN,
Newark, N. J.

November 9, 1915.

Great-great-grandson of Jacob Linderman (-----), Private in Fourth Regiment, Ulster County, New Jersey Militia.

JOSEPH KNOX FORNANCE,
Norristown, Pa.

November 9, 1915.

- (1) Great-great-grandson of Thomas Price (1752-1816), Private in Captain Jehu Eyre's Company of Associators, 1777; commissioned, June 25, 1777, 2nd Lieutenant Fifth Company, Philadelphia Militia, under Colonel Sharp Delaney; commissioned August 10, 1780, 1st Lieutenant, Captain John Ogburn's 2nd Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, in 1781; commanded Schooner "Raccoon" of Pennsylvania Navy, and on May 1, 1783, commissioned Captain in 3rd Artillery, Pennsylvania Militia.
- (2) Great-great-grandson of Andrew Knox (1728-1807), Member of the Committee of Correspondence, and a Commissioner for Collection of Clothing for the Continental Army.

CLARENCE PATTON FREEMAN,
St. David's, Pa.

January 9, 1916.

- (1) Great-grandson of John Patton (1757-1836), Private in Captain William Donaldson's Company, Colonel William Chamber's Battalion, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Militia. Lieutenant, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Militia Rangers on the frontiers, in actual service on several tours of duty between 1781 and 1783.
- (2) Great-great-grandson of John Simpson (1744-1807), Second Lieutenant in Captain James Murray's Company, Colonel James Burd's Fourth Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Associators, commissioned August 15, 1775. On January 28, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Cox, of the Battalion, detailed him to the "Continental Smith-Shop," at Bristol. He served during the greater part of the Revolution and towards its close was in command of a Company of Militia.

THOMAS HAND BALL,
Philadelphia.

January 12, 1916.

Great-grandson of Henry Ball (1762-1816), Private in Captain Thomas Kemplen's Company of Northumberland County Rangers, his name being on the Muster Roll of said Company, dated, June 15, 1779.

REV. JEREMIAH JACOB SCHINDEL,
Allentown, Pa.

Great-great-great-grandson of Peter Trexler, Jr. (1748-1828), Captain of the Macungie Company, May 22, 1775, and January 18, 1777; Captain of the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, Northampton County Militia, Colonel Breinig commanding, June 18, 1777, and May 14, 1778. Major of Northampton County Militia, September 16—November 10, 1781; Lieutenant-Colonel, elected May 6, 1783; and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, May 14, 1783.

The summary of new and reinstated members and casualties for the year is as follows:

Elected to membership classified as follows:

Perpetual or endowed.....	1
Life.....	12
Annual.....	19
	— 32

Casualties:

Deceased.....	34
Dropped for non-payment of dues.....	16
Resigned.....	6
Transferred to other State Societies.....	1
	— 57

Restored to rolls.....	5
	— 52

Net decrease in membership during the year ending April 3, 1916.....	20
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Number of Insignias issued during the year.....	10
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Number of Certificates of Membership issued during the year.....	4
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The condition of the membership of your Society on this date (April 3, 1916), covering a period of twenty-eight years, is as follows:

Founders, April 3, 1888.....	15
Elected to membership since April 3, 1888 (thirty- three by transfer from other State Societies).....	1933

	1948
Classified as follows:	
Never qualified.....	8
Perpetual or endowed.....	13
Life.....	129
Honorary life.....	1
Annual.....	1797
Casualties:	
Elected, but never qualified.....	8
Deceased.....	515
Dropped from rolls for non-payment of dues.....	229
Resigned.....	126
Transferred to other State Societies.....	47
Transferred from annual to honorary life.....	1

	926
Restored to rolls.....	50

	876
Net membership, April 3, 1916.....	1072
Net membership, April 3, 1915.....	1092

Net decrease in membership during the year.....	20
Total number of Certificates of Membership issued	348
Total number of Insignias issued.....	812

The necrological roll, from reports received during the year, is as follows:

CHARLES WALTER AGARD, son of William Yale Agard, by his wife Augusta Shepard Hatch, born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 4, 1848; died suddenly at New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 21, 1913. After an education received principally at various Philadelphia schools, he eventually became resident agent and superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at New Bedford. Apart from his business life, Mr. Agard was best known for his remarkable collection of old whaling implements, an equally remarkable collection illustrative of South Sea Islands life and lore, tribal, ceremonial and native dress; also a third collection of Alaskan Esquimo photographs, now in the New Bedford Museum. Much interested in historical the genealogical research, he was a member of the Old Colony Historical Society, Old

Dartmouth Historical Society, the Essex Institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Dartmouth and Wamsutta clubs. He was unmarried and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Ephraim Brice, of Philadelphia; a brother, Frederick Tyler Agard, and a nephew, Charles Frederick Brice, both of Philadelphia, and members of this Society.

Reprinted to correct error in name in 1914-1915 Proceedings.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, son of Isaac Ashmead, a Pennsylvania patriot of the War of 1812, by his wife Belina Farren, of East Haven, Connecticut, was born at Philadelphia, October 15, 1836, and died at Wayne, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1916, a few months short of the Psalmist's limit of three score and ten years. At an early age he matriculated at Delaware College, from which he was graduated in 1856, and for some time was in the missionary work of the American Sunday School Union, of which his father was an organizer. Enlisting for Civil War service September 15, 1862, in the First Philadelphia Battery, under Captain Henry D. Landis, he was mustered out with his command July 30, 1863, having been wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and was a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and, though his health would not permit him to assume pastoral duties, he successfully conducted evangelistic work, served as an elder and as clerk of the sessions. Mr. Ashmead married, May 18, 1865, Margaret Myerle Simons, daughter of George W. Simons, of Philadelphia, and is by her survived with three children: Henry Clifton Ashmead, of Jacksonville, Florida; Mrs. Roger S. Mitchell, of St. David's, and Duffield Ashmead, Jr., of Wayne.

HARRY GILLUM BARNES, son of Edward Luther Barnes, by his wife Harriet Louise Hale, was born at Orange, New Jersey, June 25, 1864, and died at Philadelphia, November 27, 1915. Obtaining his education at private schools and at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, he, upon graduating, entered the employ of the Hale & Kilburn Manufacturing Company, of which his uncle, Henry S. Hale, was president, and his grandfather, Warren Hale, Sr., the founder. After the death of the latter, he became one of the company and served as its treasurer many years, retiring in 1912. He was a member of the Valley Church, of Orange, and many years its treasurer, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League, Manufacturers' and Whitemarsh Valley Country clubs, and the Order of Founders and Patriots. Richard Barnes, a founder of the town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, was his emigrating, and a third Richard Barnes, his patriot ancestor. His wife, Mary Logan Erringer, survives, as does a daughter, Edith Louise, wife of Lambert Ott, Jr., Esq., a member of the Philadelphia bar.

CALDWELL KEPPELE BIDDLE, son of Hon. Thomas Biddle, by his wife Sarah Frederica White, born at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, January 3, 1865; died at Philadelphia, June 2, 1915. At the time of his birth his father, a

distinguished Civil War officer, was United States Consul-General in Brazil, later United States Minister to San Salvador, and still later served in the same capacity at Ecuador. The son prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884; entered the Law Department of that institution, received the LL.B. degree in 1886; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and engaged in the practice of law in that city. In 1892, he enlisted in the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and was with that command when it was detailed to aid in quelling the labor riots at Homestead, Pennsylvania. One year later he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Company F, Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; First Lieutenant Company H, in 1894, and in July, 1895, became Captain of Company G, serving in that capacity during the Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American War. He was Captain and Inspector of rifle practice in 1900; Major in 1901; Lieutenant-Colonel in 1910, and was unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment, to succeed the late Colonel Benjamin C. Tilghman, in 1911. Colonel Biddle took a deep interest in the National Guard, and throughout his connection with the Third Regiment devoted his time to the general advancement of the organization, practically abandoning his profession for that purpose. He was a member of the University and University Barge clubs, the Delta Psi Fraternity and other organizations. Unmarried, he is survived by a brother, the Rev. James C. Biddle, of Kentucky, and two sisters, Miss Elizabeth C. Biddle, and Sarah Biddle, wife of Francis von A. Cabeen, a member of this Society.

HENRY WYKOFF BIRKEY, M.D., son of William Jukes Alcock Birkey, M.D., by his second wife, Eliza Ferguson Meyer, born at Philadelphia, in the house now occupied by the Penn Club, Eighth and Locust Streets, November 18, 1840; died at Newportville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1915. Obtaining his earlier education at the private school of the Rev. Charles Williams, and later under the tutorship of Dr. Cleanthes Felt, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where, after a four years' course, he was graduated in 1861. In this year he acted as surgeon on the emergency staff of Henry Horner Smith, M.D., Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the examination of recruits for the United States Army. On February 23, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and was immediately ordered to report for duty at Eckington U. S. General Hospital, Washington, D. C., where later he was Acting Surgeon in charge of this and the U. S. Hospital at Findley. While at Eckington, he supervised the sick and wounded from the Chickahominy, and battles on the Peninsula, the wounded and Confederate prisoners from General Stonewall Jackson's Army in the Shenandoah, and the Union wounded from Antietam and Fredericksburg. Desiring more active service, he applied for permission to enter the Navy, and, after an examination, was

appointed, January 10, 1863, Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Navy. He was on duty at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, as a member of the Board of Naval Surgeons for examining Acting Assistant Surgeons U. S. N. until July 1, 1863, when he was sent to New Orleans. In southern waters he served as Surgeon of U. S. S. Aroostook, being detailed for special service on the U. S. S. Sciota, where, as well as on the Aroostook, his success in yellow fever was of signal importance. While on board the latter off the blockade of coast of Texas, he was in the engagement of February 6, 1864, with the Confederate Fort at Caney Creek, and on February 9th, in that with the Fort at St. Bernard River. Subsequently, while stationed with his ship at New Orleans, he volunteered, April 20, 1864, to attend the wounded of the Army, which, under Major-General Banks, had been defeated at Red River. Honorably mentioned to the Department for this course, he was placed in charge of the Officers' Wards at St. James U. S. A. General Hospital. On August 25, 1864, broken in health, he was, at his request, "detached" from the Navy. He served as a member of Naval Court Martial held off Galveston, Texas, May 17, 1864; Physician of the Home for Southern Refugees at New Orleans, 1865; Physician of the S. S. Indiana, of the American Line, 1873-1876; Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, 1877, but finally withdrew from active practice after the long heroic struggle against ill health. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he was advanced to the degree of Master Mason in Quitman Lodge No. 76 of A. Y. M., of New Orleans. He married, at New Orleans, September 15, 1864, Catherine Elvira, daughter of Ivan Ochiglevich, by his wife Ellen Ward, who, with one son, John Washington Birkey, survives. Filed with Dr. Birkey's papers in this Society are copious extracts from his notable war journal, 1861-1864.

CHARLES ALBERT BOSBYSHELL, son of Oliver C. Bosbyshell, by his wife Ann Whitney, was born at Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1836, and secured his education in the Public Schools of Pottsville, in the same County. Early in life he learned the art and trade of printing, which he followed many years. About 1872 he received an appointment in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, where he remained until his death, being one of the oldest continuous employees of that institution. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Second and Thirty-ninth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. An ardent advocate of temperance, preaching its tenets whenever occasion offered, he was also a devoted Sunday School man, being many years Assistant Superintendent in the School of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia. An amiable Christian gentleman, his genial characteristics endeared him to a large circle of friends. His wife, Elmira, daughter of John H. von Dreele, of Hanover, Germany, survives him, as does a son,

James Rex Bosbyshell. Nearly a quarter of a century in membership with this Society, of which his brother, Colonel Oliver Christian Bosbyshell, is a founder; Mr. Bosbyshell died at Philadelphia, December 17, 1915, in his eightieth year.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D., son of James Hewlings Bradford, M.D., by his wife Mary Hewson Caldwell, and a descendant of William Bradford, the noted printer and publisher of colonial Philadelphia, was born at Philadelphia, July 16, 1848, and died there, June 25, 1915. His earlier education was obtained at the Military Academy, Chester, Pennsylvania, and at the Classical Institute, Philadelphia, under Dr. John W. Faires. After a course in medicine, he was graduated in April, 1874, at the Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently served on the medical staffs of the Philadelphia Dispensary, the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Howard, Children's and St. Christopher's Hospitals, and on that of St. Martin's College for Destitute Boys. In private practice he was well known in the medical world, and was a frequent contributor to scientific journals on subjects in which he was professionally interested. For years he was prominently identified with medical insurance, and at the time of his decease was medical director of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company and of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company. On February 26, 1880, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon Third Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and was later promoted to Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Social Diseases, the Society of Insurance Medical Officers, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was many years the Registrar, the Humane Society, the Fishing Company in the State in Schuylkill, the Skating Club, Philobiblon Club, Delta Phi Fraternity, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts and Raim Tuppani. He was also a vestryman of Christ Church, and active in the advancement of its manifold activities. As a member of the Board of Managers of this Society from 1893 to 1912, he will long be remembered by his colleagues for his gracious courtesy, faithful attendance and unfailing interest in Revolutionary matters, and in those relating to the welfare of the Society. His suggestion that, "during the Annual Church Service the Chaplain read the names of the deceased members that have been reported during the year and that taps be sounded by the bugler present," has been in effect for three years. In 1885, Dr. Bradford married Katherine A. Nevins, daughter of J. Willis and Adeline T. Nevins, who survives him with three children, Mary Hewson Bradford, wife of John Lanning, Jr., of Wilkes Barre, a member of this Society, Katherine Nevins Bradford and William Bradford, also a member of this Society.

LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society and son of Edward Carpenter, by his wife Anna Maria Howey, was born at Glassboro, New Jersey, February 11, 1839, and died at Philadelphia, January 21, 1916. Upon graduating A.B. at the Central High School, Philadelphia, he entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of '59, but left at the end of the Junior year, and was a student of medicine at the commencement of the Civil War. On November 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth United States Cavalry. After serving as private, corporal and sergeant, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, July 17, 1862; First Lieutenant, September 28, 1864; was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth United States Colored Cavalry, October 1, 1864; Colonel November 2, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, March 15, 1866. He entered the Regular Army, July 28, 1866, as Captain of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry; became Major of Fifth Cavalry, February 17, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel of Third Cavalry, July 28, 1892; transferred to Fifth Cavalry, August 28, 1892; to Seventh Cavalry, September 22, 1894; promoted Colonel of Fifth Cavalry, June 2, 1897; entered the Spanish-American War as Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers; honorably discharged from the Volunteer service, June 12, 1899; was commissioned Brigadier-General U. S. Army, October 18, 1899, and, at his own request, was retired the following day. He served throughout the last three years of the Civil War with the Army of the Potomac, participating in many battles, and for a time served as aide-de-camp to General Sheridan. At the close of the war he returned to his regiment and became conspicuous in many campaigns against the hostile Indians in the West. In the Spanish-American War he commanded the First Division, Third Corps, and Third Division, Fourth Corps; was Military Governor of the Province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, 1898-1899. During his career he received six brevets and a Medal of Honor: First Lieutenant U. S. Army, July 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.;" Captain September 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va.;" Major and Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war;" Colonel U. S. Volunteers, September 28, 1865, "for meritorious services during the war;" Colonel October 18, 1868, "for gallant and meritorious services in the action with Indians on Beaver Creek, Kansas, October 18, 1868;" and was awarded the "Medal of Honor," under resolution of Congress, March 26, 1898, for: "During the Indian campaign in Kansas and Colorado in 1868, this officer, then Captain 10th Cavalry and commanding Troop H, was able, gallant and meritorious throughout. He was specially gallant in the combat of October 18, and also in the forced march on September 23, 24 and 25, to the relief of Forsyth's scouts, who were known to be in the greatest danger of annihilation by bands of Indians outnumbering his own troop eight or ten to one." He was variously commandant at Fort Robinson, Nebraska; Fort Myer, Washington; Cavalry School of Application, Fort Riley,

Kansas, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was also president of the board to revise cavalry tactics. Upon his retirement from the Army, after thirty-eight years of distinguished service, he returned to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his life. During late years he compiled a history of the Carpenter family, from which he sprang, beginning with Samuel Carpenter, Deputy Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1694-1698, many years a Provincial Councillor and Treasurer of the Province. This work of 320 pages he published in 1900. General Carpenter was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of Foreign Wars, Society of Cavalry Corps, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Academy of Natural Sciences, Army and Navy Club (Washington), Rittenouse Club and Union League, Philadelphia. In politics a Republican, in religious belief an Episcopalian and communicant of the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, all that is mortal of the brave soldier and Christian gentleman lies buried in Trinity Church-yard, Swedesboro, New Jersey. He never married, and is survived by a sister, Mary H. Carpenter.

HENRY SPARKS CATTELL, Esq., son of Andrew Chambers Cattell, by his wife Eliza Hassinger Egner, born at Philadelphia, October 3, 1852; died there March 12, 1916. Educated at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia; he studied law under J. Cooke Longstreth, Esq., was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, May 24, 1879, and became well known as a practitioner in the Orphans' Court and as a corporation lawyer. His private practice was large, and he administered the interests thereof with keen sagacity, infinite patience, and undeviating loyalty. His clients were his friends, and when death claimed him, their loss was a very personal one, as was testified by numberless letters and tributes of appreciation. He was a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, to the general work of which he had been an invaluable support, and to the furtherance of which he had, by his will, left a contingent bequest of twenty thousand dollars. A thoughtful citizen, he recognized the vacation needs of the children less favorably circumstanced than his own, and by another contingent bequest provided a fund to be expended in sending "worthy white children of Philadelphia, of Protestant parentage and American birth, to the country or seashore for suitable vacations." Actively identified with the Law Association of Philadelphia, he served as a member of its Board of Governors. He was also a member of the Old Guard of the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Union League, the Penn and the Merion Cricket clubs. Mr. Cattell is survived by a daughter, Miss Esther Cattell, his wife, Mary Rhoads Stokes, daughter of Edward D. Stokes, having predeceased him by a few months.

GEORGE STEDMAN COMSTOCK, son of William Henry Comstock, by his wife Catherine Amelia Foote, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10, 1850, received his early education in the schools of that place and at Hartford, Connecticut, after which he entered Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1876. An illness from which he suffered almost his entire life prevented the completion of his academic career, during which he was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the Union Philosophical Society. In 1869, at Buffalo, New York, he entered into partnership with Mr. James Brown, in the lumber business, and from 1876 to 1879 was superintendent of the Wharton foundry and machine shop, Philadelphia, being in the latter year an iron broker with the late William M. Watts and Rodman Wister. He went to Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1880, where he was associated with the late Samuel Hauck in the foundry and machine business, utilizing many of his own inventions in the output of the plant. He was also largely associated in the town's varied social and civic activities, until his much lamented death, June 12, 1915. Measured by the standard of patriotism, that love of country is best reflected in painstaking service for the State, the work for which he will be longest remembered is that of forwarding industrial safety and welfare standards for this Commonwealth in connection with the Department of Labor and Industry, to the Industrial Board of which he was appointed by Governor Tener and reappointed by Governor Brumbaugh. As a manufacturer in the iron trade, Mr. Comstock was alive to the problems on the managerial side of business; having kept in human touch with his own employees, he keenly appreciated the claims of the laborer to justice and consideration, and the variety of his experience had yielded him a knowledge of the diversified industries of the State. He was a founder and charter member of the Engineers Club of Central Pennsylvania, and served continuously as an officer thereof. He became President of the Engineers Society of Pennsylvania in 1913. For many years he was junior warden of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Mechanicsburg. A little more than twenty-three years a member of this Society, he was also in membership with the Society of Descendants of Andrew Ward, a distinguished Revolutionary officer. His wife, Julia Watts, daughter of the Hon. William Miles Watts, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, survives him, with four children: Edith, wife of Clement Grubb Smith, Miss Katharine Foote Comstock, George Stedman Comstock, Jr., and John Reed Comstock. Of the earlier life of Mr. Comstock, Judge Wilbur F. Sadler, of the Cumberland County Court, wrote: "As a student, he was diligent and conscientious. His moral conduct was irreproachable, leading a pure and model life; considerate of his fellow students, charitable as to their shortcomings and always lovable in his relations to them. It became a matter of common remark that he was a young man who had a proper conception of what was required to ensure a distinguished career. Frank, open, generous, sympathetic and warm to his associates; always accommodating, but never at the compromise of right and duty."

CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE, son of the Rev. John Kendrick Converse, by his wife Sarah Allen, was born in Burlington, Vermont, May 17, 1847, and died there August 5, 1915. Fitted for college at the Burlington Union High School, he was graduated A.B. at the University of Vermont in 1869, and was a member of the Lambda Iota, a local fraternity, founded at the latter institution in 1836, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. From October, 1870, until November, 1886, he was connected with the Vermont Central Railroad, later the Central Vermont Railway Company, at St. Albans, Vermont, and from 1897 with the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, of which his brother, John H. Converse, was the president, and where he later was the head of one of its departments. He was a member of the First Regiment National Guard of Vermont from June, 1872, until May, 1883, and aide-de-camp to the Governor of Vermont on his military staff, with the rank of Colonel, from 1896 to 1898. He also served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Miles at the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee, October, 1893, and as aide-de-camp at the ceremonies of the dedication of the Grant Monument in Philadelphia, April 27, 1899. Greatly interested in historical research, he published, in 1903, a noteworthy compilation of nearly one thousand pages, devoted to "The Converse and Allied Families," as a memorial to his pioneer ancestor, Edward Converse, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who came in the fleet with Winthrop in 1630, and was described by a New England writer in words that would fittingly apply to his descendant, the subject of this sketch: "prompt, clear-headed, devout, conscientious, outspoken, unflinching, yet prudent, self-contained and uniform." Colonel Converse was a member of the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania, The Swedish Colonial Society, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, New England Society of Pennsylvania, Transatlantic Society of America, Union League, Art and Merion Cricket clubs, and the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia, Lake Champlain Yacht Club, the Masonic fraternity, Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, and a member and Gentleman of the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont. He was unmarried.

CHARLES ISAIAH CRAGIN, son of Isaiah L. Cragin, by his wife Sarah Augusta Loring, born at South Reading, now Wakefield, Massachusetts, March 31, 1843; died at Philadelphia, December 15, 1915. He was educated at the public schools of his native town, and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts. During the Civil War he fought as a private in the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment. In 1869 he removed to Philadelphia, as the representative of a foremost dry-goods firm of Boston, and during the following year purchased the plant and good-will of the Dobbins' Soap Manufacturing Company, with factories at Camden, New Jersey. From that time he was president of the corporation, though virtually retired from active business for more

than twenty years preceding his death. He became interested in many financial institutions, and was a director of the Fourth National Bank from its inception. Five months of every year Mr. Cragin spent at his winter home, *Rêve d'Été*, at Palm Beach, Florida. So extensive was this estate that the Federal Government co-operated with its owner in making experiments there for the propagation of fruits and flowers, and he is generally credited with the phenomenal growth of Palm Beach. He was devoted to the highest interests of its church—Bethesda-by-the-Sea—from its organization in 1889, being its first and only senior warden. In a memorial of him, the vestry substantially said: "He was a liberal subscriber to the first and also to the present church building; he contributed one-half of the present pipe organ as he had to that which it replaced. The costly clock installed in the church tower in 1907, was his thank offering to God for recovery from a serious illness; and that his service of love might continue unceasingly, he, by his will, contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars as an addition to the endowment fund." A wide reader, he was much interested in historical subjects, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, also of the Union League, the Masonic fraternity, the Philadelphia Country club and the Essex Country club, of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts. His will provided for a legacy of ten thousand dollars to the endowment fund of his alma mater, which was also that of his father and other members of the Cragin family. Of his academic days and business career, a classmate wrote: "At school, he led his classes. * * *As a merchant and business man he has ever shown those characteristics which mark the large man as different from the small man. Energetic, self-reliant, progressive, always an originator, never a copyist, always successful. A man of honor." He is survived by a widow, who was Miss H. Frances Carpenter. In the Cragin mausoleum, Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., he was laid to rest, having worn "through all the track of years the white flowers of a blameless life."

THOMAS DAUGHERTY, son of George Hammond Daugherty, by his wife Mary Laird, was born at Beaver Meadow, then in Northampton, now in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1836, and died at Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1915. After attending the public schools of his native county, he began his business career as a clerk in a general store at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he entered upon the location and construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as a member of the engineer corps, from 1853 to 1856. Early in 1859 he went to Colorado, where, for a time, he engaged in prospecting and mining. During the winter of 1859-1860, he was assistant clerk of the Colorado Legislature, under the provisional government, and following the adjournment of the Assembly, he taught the first school in the Territory, at Golden City. In the spring of 1860, he was one of the prospecting party

that discovered the California Gulch diggings at the head waters of the Arkansas River, where, twenty years later, the Leadville diggings were opened. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was mustered in the United States service on April 18, 1861, and served for three months in Company A, First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain James L. Selfridge. On October 12, 1861, he reenlisted in the famous Anderson Troop, Captain William J. Palmer's Independent Company, of which he was fourth sergeant, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Murfreesboro or Stone River, and was at Fort Donelson the day after the surrender. He was also in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, and in many smaller engagements. For a time he was on duty in the Gault House, in Louisville, Kentucky, and witnessed the shooting of General Nelson by Jefferson C. Davis. Mr. Daugherty was mustered out of service with his command, March 26, 1863. In 1864 he connected himself with the Yorktown Colliery, in Carbon County, and continued there for thirty years, during the last eight years of which he was a member of the firm, the business being conducted under the firm name of George H. Myers and Company. Late in 1894 he removed to Allentown, where he was one of the organizers and the president of the Lehigh Telephone Company, remaining at its head until the business was merged into that of the Consolidated Companies of Pennsylvania, of which he was a director at the time of his decease. He was also in the directorate of the Interstate Telephone Company of New Jersey. Exceptionally conversant with the history of his State, Mr. Daugherty possessed a large and valuable library. A member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a thirty-second degree mason, he was also a stalwart Republican. He married, January 15, 1859, Jane Hewitt, who survives him with five of their children: George Hammond Daugherty, Miss Lillian Jane Daugherty, Mrs. Charles F. Huber, Mrs. William A. Pollock, of Allentown, and Abel Hewitt Daugherty, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT, son of Henry Martyn Dechert, Esq., by his wife Esther Servoss, born at Philadelphia, February 2, 1859; died there October 14, 1915. Educated at the University of Pennsylvania, he received the B.A. degree in 1879, LL.B. in 1881 and A.M. in 1882. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1881, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1889. A wise and safe counselor, his known probity, industry and intelligence brought him a high standing in his profession. For years he had been the consultant and attorney for a number of financial institutions, and served them, as well as a general clientele, with great fidelity and skill. Although devoted to his professional interests, he nevertheless found opportunity for the activities of a citizen who recognized his full duty to the common weal. In 1884 he joined the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and later the Second Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was subsequently commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and served with this command in the

Homestead riots and the anthracite coal strike. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he entered the service of the United States with his regiment, which became the Second Regiment of United States Volunteers, and during the entire tour of duty commanded five companies in the Department of the East. When the war terminated, the regiment reentered the service of the State, and Colonel Dechert was elected to the Colonely, succeeding his kinsman, the late Colonel John Biddle Porter. He was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity, the University, the City, St. Anthony and Philadelphia Country clubs, and in the management of the Spring Garden Institute, the Young Men's Institute, the Western Home for Poor Children, the Philadelphia Home for Infants, the Western Temporary Home and other charitable institutions of his native city. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion by inheritance, from his uncle, Brigadier-General Robert Porter Dechert, one of the founders of this Society. His widow, Virginia Louise Howard Dechert, and two sons, Robert P. Dechert and Philip Dechert survive him, as does his father, Henry Martyn Dechert, Esq., long a member of this Society.

ANDREW FINE DERR, youngest son of John Derr, by his wife Hannah Mellick Fine, was born in Upper Augusta Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1853, and died at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1915. Prepared for college at Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, now Susquehanna University, he, in 1871, entered Lafayette, where he was graduated B.A. with the Class of '75; A.M., 1878. After a post-graduate course in German, French and English Literature, he read law in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar of that city and of Luzerne County in 1878. During the same year he located in Wilkes Barre, and there practiced his profession until 1882, when, gradually abandoning the law, he became the business manager, and a few years later, the head of the firm of Thompson Derr and Brother, one of the largest general insurance agencies in the country, to the success of which he has been a tremendously potent force. Subsequently, he was enlisted as director of the Miners' Savings Bank, later vice-president and president; director and vice-president of the Anthracite Savings Bank; director of the Sheldon Axle Works, and member of the executive committee of that company; director of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York City, and chairman of its finance committee; director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and chairman of its executive committee; director of the Osterhout Free Library and of the Wilkes Barre Hospital; trustee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association; secretary and trustee of the Home for Friendless Children; elder and trustee of the Wilkes Barre Memorial Presbyterian Church; original member of the Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley Country clubs; a member of the University,

Lawyers and the Grolier clubs of New York City, the Prince Society of Boston, the Royal Victoria Society of Great Britain, the American Geographical Society, the American Economic Society, the American Bar Association, the Archeological Institute of America, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania German Society, the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution and the Society of War of 1812. He was a connoisseur in books, both as to their contents and outward guise. His splendid library, collected with discrimination, was a comprehensive survey of science, literature, biography and standard fiction. His mind, though absorbed in weighty commercial problems, held itself fertile for the higher suggestions. On June 23, 1896, he married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Thompson Lowrie, D.D., and granddaughter of Hon. Walter Hodge Lowrie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by whom he is survived with four children: Elizabeth Lowrie, Katherine Dickson, Thompson, and Andrew Fine, Jr.

JOSEPH MARX ETTING, youngest son of Benjamin Etting, by his wife Harriet Marx, was at the time of his decease the eldest surviving grandson of Captain Reuben Etting, of Baltimore and Philadelphia, who, more than a century ago (1797), recruited and commanded the since well-known Baltimore Independent Blues. Born at Richmond, Virginia, February 5, 1836, Mr. Etting died at Philadelphia October 22, 1915. The groundwork of his education was laid at Dr. Faires' Classical Academy of Philadelphia. In 1851 he was appointed Acting Midshipman in the United States Navy and spent two years at the Annapolis Academy. Resigning therefrom, he engaged in the iron commission business with his father. Subsequently he was bank clerk, United States Sub-Treasury. He, however, withdrew from active business some years before his death. By appointment of Governor Curtin, March 12, 1861, he held the Captaincy of Company I, Second Regiment, uniformed Reserve Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia—a command recruited for home defense. Captain Etting was a member of the Philadelphia and Rabbit clubs, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery. He married, April 14, 1864, Margareta Emilie Pope, daughter of Charles Milton Pope, by his wife Margareta Emlen Howell, who died some years since. Two of their three children survive: Mrs. John A. Brown, Jr., and Frank Marx Etting.

LINCOLN GODFREY, son of Benjamin Granger Godfrey, by his wife Emeline Maxwell Field, and a descendant of Colonel George Godfrey, 1721-1793, of Taunton, Massachusetts, was born at Philadelphia, May 17, 1850, and died there February 8, 1916. He completed his school life at the Ury School, Fox Chase, and began business life with his father's firm, B. G. Godfrey and Company, then one of the large dry-goods com-

mission houses of the country. In 1866 he identified himself with William Simpson Sons and Company, becoming, in 1873, the senior partner of the firm. Upon the firm's incorporation as the Eddystone Print Works, perhaps the most important establishment of its kind in the world, Mr. Godfrey was made its president. He became a director of the Philadelphia National Bank in 1880, and its vice-president from 1889 to 1915, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, William S. Godfrey. He was also in the directorate of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from 1900 until January, 1916, when, owing to ill-health of nearly two years continuance, he resigned that position. During his active career he was a director of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, the Insurance Company of North America, the Mutual Fire and Inland Insurance Company, the Argo Mills Company and the William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, a manager of the Western Savings Fund and the Merchants' Fund, a trustee of the Episcopal Hospital and one of the managers of the Red Bank Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia. He held membership in the Union League, Rittehouse, Art, Penn, Racquet, Merion Cricket, Rose Tree Fox Hunt and Radnor Hunt clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society of Pennsylvania and in other organizations. He married, October 17, 1872, Mary, daughter of William Simpson, by whom he is survived, with six children: Henry S. Godfrey, William S. Godfrey, Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., Mrs. Ralph M. Townsend, Mrs. Daniel A. Newhall and Mrs. William Pepper.

FRANK DELAPLAINE GREEN, son of Robert McCay Green, by his wife Louisa Barry Gelston, born at Chester, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1870; died at Philadelphia, March 31, 1916. Educated at the common schools and the Central High School of Philadelphia, he was later a member of the firm of Robert M. Green and Sons, manufacturers of soda water fountains and apparatus. He came of a family that traced its ancestry to the first colonists of Penn's government, and for some time he had been engaged in compiling a detailed account of his ancestors, to be titled "The Genealogical Notes of Frank D. Green." The wealth of his material was such that he anticipated a publication of several volumes. Fraternally of the William L. Elkins Lodge of Masons, he was also a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Society of War of 1812, Society of Sons of Veterans, 1861-1865, the Rotary Club of Philadelphia and the Ocean City Yacht club. "A man of initiative, energy and ability far above the average, a tireless worker, and omnivorous reader, he found time for much loving service to his family and friends." He married, October 27, 1892, Freda, daughter of Julius Senzheimer, who survives him with three daughters, Mrs. Herbert Day Wiler, Nettie Powell Green, and Marie Delaplaine Green, and three sons under age, Robert McCay

Green, 3rd, Frank Delaplaine Green, Jr., and James Ferrell Green. His father, Robert M. Green, is, and his uncle, the late James Delaplaine Green, was in membership with this Society.

BERNARD HOOPES, born at Philadelphia, December 13, 1864; died at Bala, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1916. His father, Bernard Adolphus Hoopes, a noted essayist and member of an old Philadelphia family, died recently in Mexico. His mother, Eliza Yorke Donelson, was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Donelson, of Tennessee, whose twin brother was adopted by their uncle, General Andrew Jackson, hero of the War of 1812 and later President of the United States. Mr. Hoopes was educated at the public and private schools of Philadelphia, entering at the age of eighteen years the law-book firm of Rees and Welch, and continued actively connected therewith, being at his decease a director of the company. He was a golfer of reputation, a member of the Philadelphia Country and other clubs, and twice married. Donelson W. Hoopes, a son of the first marriage, survives.

OLIVER HOUGH, son of Isaac Hough, by his wife Anna Alexander Duff, and a descendant of Richard Hough, member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania in 1692 and 1700, was born at Philadelphia, September 3, 1868, and died at Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1915. He prepared for college at the Convent of Notre Dame and at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the Class of '88, B.S. and P.C. Shortly after leaving college he engaged in genealogical and historical pursuits, and was later recognized as a biographical writer and genealogist of high rank. Among his authorships, published largely in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, were: Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor; Captain Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania and Provincial Councillor; Captain William Crispin, Proprietary's Commissioner for Settling the Colony of Pennsylvania; Thomas Janney, Provincial Councillor; The Atkinson Family of Pennsylvania, and several papers on practical chemistry, published in the journal of Franklin Institute. Interested in public affairs, Mr. Hough enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1893, as private in the First Regiment of Infantry; was promoted Corporal in 1896, and was later commissioned Second Lieutenant, G Company, Third Regiment. On July 19, 1898, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of I Company, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, U. S. Army, organized for service in the war with Spain, and was mustered out of service with his regiment, October 22, 1898. He also held various offices in the Municipal League, 1893-1896, and served later as delegate in the conventions of the Republican party. He was a member of the Markham, Merion Cricket and Priestly clubs; the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars; the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the

Historical Societies of Harford County, Maryland, Bucks County and Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; the American Catholic Historical Society; the Franklin Institute; the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, and was at the time of his decease, on the board of directors of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He had never married.

FRANCIS MARTIN HUTCHINSON, son of Francis Martin Hutchinson, 2nd, by his wife Sophia Lord Cass, born at Sewickley, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1870; died at Los Angeles, California, January 11, 1914. Educated at the Sewickley Academy and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, he entered Princeton College with the Class of '92. At the close of his academic career he engaged in business in the La Belle Steel Company, Allegheny, and after nine years of successful work in his department was obliged to abandon his chosen career. For thirteen winters he made a gallant struggle for health in the more favorable climate of California, but on the eve of the fourteenth, while speeding towards the golden West, death's swifter messenger reached him. Blest with a genial temperament, overflowing with wit, generous to a fault, a staunch churchman, he was from boyhood on through the years of endeavor, sustained by an unfaltering faith and an unaffected piety. Like one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams," he was laid to rest in Sewickley's beautiful city of the dead. Paternally, he descended from the Hutchinson family of Philadelphia and vicinity; maternally, he was the grandson of George Washington Cass, Jr., of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, the quondam president of Adams Express Company, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and great-great-grandson of Major Jonathan Cass, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and Muskingum County, Ohio. He was unmarried, and is survived by his mother, one sister, Mrs. Ellen Dawson (Hutchinson) Nettleton, of Sewickley, and a brother, George Cass Hutchinson, a member of this Society.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KENDRICK, JR., son of George Washington Kendrick, by his wife Maria McDonald, born at Philadelphia, July 31, 1851; died there February 28, 1916. Educated at the public schools of his native city, he was graduated at the Central High School in 1858, and began his business career in a broker's office, where he remained until 1865, when he engaged in business for himself. Early in life he became interested in finance, and was prominently identified with a number of banks and financial institutions. He was for some years a vice-president of the Third National Bank, and was in its directorate at the time of his death. For a time he was a director of the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, but resigned in 1903. He was also a director of the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages and of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. Politically a Democrat, public affairs claimed his active attention for some years. In 1871, 1872, 1878 and 1879 he

was a member of Common Councils of Philadelphia, and from 1893 to 1896, a member of Select Council. It was as a Mason however that he was most widely known and generally beloved. He received his first Masonic degréé August 27, 1863, and in October of the same year, became Master Mason in Mitchell Lodge, No. 296. Later he was past master, Washington Lodge, No. 59; past master, Columbia Lodge, No. 91; past high priest, Harmony Royal Arch Chapter, No. 52; past commander, Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; past thrice illustrious grand master, Royal and Select Master Masons; past grand master, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; past grand high priest, Grand Chapter; past grand commander, Grand Commandery; chairman finance committee, 1892-1913; past most puissant grand master, Grand Council Royal and Select Master Masons; past thrice illustrious grand master, Lodge of Perfection; past sovereign prince, Council Princes of Jerusalem; past most wise and perfect master, Chapter Rose Croix; past commander-in-chief, Philadelphia Consistory; sovereign grand inspector general, 33d degree, 1891, Supreme Council; made an active member in 1906; past president, Masonic Veterans, and made president, in 1911, of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania. In 1914, following the death of General Louis Wagner, he became president of the Masonic Home, Broad and Ontario Streets. In 1885 he founded the University Lodge, No. 610, which, on the occasion of its eighteenth anniversary, November 9, 1913, celebrated Mr. Kendricks' fiftieth anniversary as a Mason. He was commander of the first council of the American Legion of Honor, constituted in Philadelphia, grand vice-commander of the Grand Council, and was past grand commander at death. He was elected supreme representative in 1882, and in 1890 was elected supreme treasurer of the order. Mr. Kendrick was a member of the Board of City Trusts; the Manufacturers' and Penn clubs; many years a director of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, and was the sole survivor of the original trustees of the Northminster Church, his association with that church having existed continuously for thirty-two years. He married, in 1866, Minnie, daughter of the late Samuel Kehl Murdock, who predeceased him. Two sons survive, Murdock Kendrick and George Washington Kendrick, 3rd.

GEORGE GROSSMAN LENNIG, son of Frederick Lennig, by his wife Ellen Douglass Thompson, born at Philadelphia, July 24, 1838; died at his summer home, Lennig Station, Margate, New Jersey, August 22, 1915. Educated at Samuel Crawford's Private School and the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, he matriculated in the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, October 30, 1855, but did not finish his course. Early in life he associated with his father as an importer of East India merchandise, which business, established by Nicholas Lennig in 1819, was continued from 1824 by Frederick Lennig, who became the owner of the Tacony Chemical Works and was a long-time resident of the

house at the southeast corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, now the site of the Ritz-Carlton. Afterwards Mr. Lennig carried on the importing business for himself continuing until his decease, being in later years also actively engaged in promoting the improvement of New Jersey lands near Margate. From young manhood he had been a discriminating collector of rare publications, and was the owner of a unique collection of antiquarian lore. He was an ex-member of the Union League and Philadelphia clubs, and a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity, Eta Chapter; University Barge club, Philadelphia; Delta Phi club, New York; the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania; New Jersey Society of Mayflower Descendants; Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors; Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, and the Baronial Order of Runne-mede. He was likewise identified with the Masonic fraternity, was past master of Cassia Lodge of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, and filled many high positions in various branches of the Order. His wife, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Birmingham, Esq., of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, survives him with eight of their nine children: Mrs. Felix Bergamonte La Crosse, of Half Moon Bay, and Edmund Birmingham Lennig, of San Francisco, California, George Gurdon Lennig, Frederick Lennig, Gurdon Saltonstall Lennig, Margaret A. Lennig, John Lion Gardiner Lennig and Catherine Mumford Lennig, of Philadelphia.

GEORGE HARRISON LEWIS, son of George Davis Lewis, by his wife Hannah Andrews Bunting, born at Clifton Heights, Delaware County, March 7, 1879; died at Altoona, November 27, 1915, and was buried at Darby, Pennsylvania, in the grounds of the Society of Friends, of which religious organization he was a birthright member. Educated at the Friends' Graded School of West Chester and Friends' Central School of Philadelphia, he completed the classical course and was graduated at the latter institution June 17, 1893. From 1898 until his death he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in various capacities, from clerk to special agent. Aside from his regular occupation he was much interested in Neighborhood Guild work in Philadelphia and in genealogy. For some years he had been compiling data for a publication on the descendants of William Lewis, of Glamorganshire, Wales, who settled in Haverford Township, Chester, now Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1686. Maternally, as well as paternally, he was descended from many of the seventeenth century makers of this Commonwealth. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania and the Old Pupils' Association of Friends' Central School. Unmarried, he was one of a family of six brothers, five of whom survive him.

JOHN LILLY died at his residence, No. 8 Lilly Street, which has been the family homestead for several generations, Tuesday, April 25, 1916, at 10.30 P. M., after an illness of several months. Mr. Lilly was born July 20, 1851, in the family homestead, being the only son of the late

Dr. Samuel Lilly and Mary Ellen Torbert, nee Coryell. He attended Lawrenceville and afterward studied law. He retired after practising but a few years. He was a Past Master of Amwell Lodge No. 12, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of St. Elmo Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar; Jersey City Grand Lodge of Perfection, Jersey City Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Jersey City Chapter of Rose Croix, New Jersey Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32 of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, N. M. J., U. S. A.; Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Past Eminent Commander's Association, N. J., Masonic Veterans' Association, N. J.; the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templar's Commanders; Leni Lenape Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.; Lilly Encampment No. 20, of Patriarchs, I. O. O. F.; a member of the Sons of the Revolution, both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Societies, the Bucks County (Pa.) Historical Society; a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and an associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is survived by his widow and an only son, William Lilly, of New York City.

JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, son of Edward P. Mitchell, by his wife Elizabeth Tyndale, born at Belleville, Illinois, November 9, 1834; died at Philadelphia, July 4, 1915. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia and graduating at the Central High School in 1852, he entered Harvard University, where he was graduated with the notable Class of '55. He studied law in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., and at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of LL.B. in 1858, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. Jefferson Medical College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872, Harvard University the same degree in 1901, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. He was Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia from 1860 to 1863; Judge of the District Court from 1871 to 1875; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Philadelphia County, from 1875 to 1888; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1889 to 1903, and Chief Justice of that Court from 1904 until his retirement in 1910. Subsequently, he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior Courts, which position he held at his decease. From 1862 until 1887 he was editor-in-chief of the American Law Register, which, under his editorship, stood in the front rank of legal periodicals; and he was one of the founders of, and for many years a contributor to, The Weekly Notes of Cases. He assisted in the revision of "Troubat and Haly's Practice;" edited "Williams on Real Property," with American Notes; and was the author of "History of the District Court," "Manual on Motions and Rules," an address on "Fidelity to Court as Well as Clients," Eulogium on John Marshall, and "Hints on Practice in Appeals." Justice Mitchell's career at the Bar and on the Bench won for his name a place on the roll of the most distinguished jurists that have graced the

Courts of Pennsylvania. The Law Association of Philadelphia adopted a minute on his death which, in part, reads: "He paid in full the debt which every lawyer owes to his profession. No false or sordid ambitions, no desire for gain, no efforts to obtain popular applause marred the steady growth and useful results of his work at the Bar and on the Bench. His education and scholarly tastes gave him that foundation in the knowledge of the history and developing principles of the law so essential to accurate legal judgment. He possessed, to an unusual degree, a combination of a knowledge of the science of the law with that power of analytical and logical thought so essential to its application to the everyday transactions of human life, and he was a master of terse, vigorous, lucid English which filled his opinions and addresses with illuminating epigrammatic sentences. As a *nisi prius* Judge he was a model of quiet, dignified, impartial demeanor, never forgetting that it is the privilege of the Bar to wage the contest and of the Bench to keep it within bounds and to define and present the true issue to the jury. As a member of the Supreme Court, and for five years its Chief Justice, his opinions were notable, both for their style and matter, and were the ripe fruit of a well-rooted and splendidly developed professional training. He was a man of profound convictions and with the courage to defend and maintain them, but he was always mindful of the rights of others." He was a vice-president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and president of its Council, a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Rittenhouse club, and one of the early members of the Union League. He never married. A recent biographer of Justice Mitchell, in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, closes his comprehensive appreciation with words that aptly describe this deceased member:

"His life was like the stream described by Sir John Denham:

'Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without overflowing, full.' "

WILLIAM FREDERICK MUHLENBERG, M.D., born at Gettysburg, November 18, 1852; died at Reading, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1915. His father, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D., LL.D., eminent in the pulpit and in scholarship, and for sixty years connected with higher education in Pennsylvania, was professor of Greek at Pennsylvania College and at the University of Pennsylvania, and president of Muhlenberg College and of Thiel College. He married his cousin, Catharine Anna Muhlenberg, and the son was thereby descended from two of the three sons of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D.D., "Patriarch of the American Lutheran Church," and founder of the family of his surname in this country. No other German family has conferred such distinction upon the land of its adoption as that of Muhlenberg, and few names during six generations have had such an illustrious succession in the

learned professions, or have contributed to the nation's development more military heroes, statesmen, scientists, diplomats, poets and benefactors. Local townships, colleges and foreign fields have been named after it, and one of Pennsylvania's two statues in America's "Hall of Fame," at Washington, bears this name. With this heritage, young Muhlenberg was educated at Pennsylvania College and at Muhlenberg College, from which latter he was graduated in 1868. Subsequently, he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was there graduated in 1872. After special hospital work in Philadelphia, he located at Reading, where he acquired a far-reaching reputation as surgeon and physician. From 1884 until his decease, he was the regularly appointed surgeon for the Schuylkill Valley Railroad and vicinity, and during the same period was surgeon at the Reading Hospital, esteemed by his colleagues as a man of ripe experience, exceptional capacity and endowed with a thorough knowledge of his profession, and regarded with entire confidence by the general public among which he lived and labored. For a number of years he was a member of the Reading Board of Health, of the Reading Medical Association and the Berks County Medical Society, serving as president of the two latter and materially furthering the interests of both. Besides being identified with professional societies, local social activities and charitable organizations, he was a member of the Wyomissing and Berkshire clubs of Reading, and of the University and Country clubs of Philadelphia. His wife, Augusta Muhlenberg, daughter of Heister H. and Katherine (Hunter) Muhlenberg, survives him with three sons: Heister Henry Muhlenberg, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg and Augustus E. Muhlenberg.

JAMES WILKS O'NEILL, M.D., was born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 5, 1854, and died at Bergenfield, New Jersey, April 25, 1915. The son of John O'Neill, by his wife Ruth A. Wilks, he was the nephew of the Hon. Charles O'Neill, many years a member of Congress from Philadelphia. Matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, he left during the Freshman year, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the same institution with the Class of '77. Practicing his profession at Philadelphia, he served on the medical staffs of the Children's Hospital and the Southern Home for Children. He also served many years, first as Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant, of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and later as Surgeon, with rank of Major. A fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, a delegate to the Columbian Catholic Congress, at Chicago, in 1893; he held membership in the University, Rittenhouse, Corinthian Yacht and St. Anthony clubs, the Society of War of 1812 and of other organizations. He was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Red Cross Society, and later a member of the National Society. He was also a vestryman of St. John's Church, Bergenfield, and mayor of that town at his decease. Dr. O'Neill was twice married. His first wife, Florence Emilie Chandler, who died

May 11, 1904, daughter of William Penn Chandler, Esq., of Philadelphia, was the mother of his children, who survive him: Mrs. George L. Justice, of St. David's, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Edmund de Forest Curtis, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

RUFUS MOODY PILE, son of Burdet Clifton Pile, by his wife Mary Ann Cunningham, was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, June 25, 1844, and died at Philadelphia, March 28, 1916. Shortly after reaching his majority, he became a clerk in the general ticket office of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railway, now known as the Louisville division of the Pan Handle System. On June 1, 1873, he was appointed rate and division clerk in the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city. Ten years later he was promoted chief clerk to the assistant general passenger agent, and on November 6, 1888, he was made chief clerk to the general passenger agent. In 1903, when George W. Boyd was made general passenger agent, Mr. Pile succeeded to Mr. Boyd's office. After more than forty years of active service in one corporation, and nearly fifty years in railroad circles, Mr. Pile retired from the Pennsylvania Railroad, July 1, 1914. In addition to his membership in this Society, which began in 1889, he was a member of the Union League, the Historical Society and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society of Pennsylvania and the Masonic fraternity. He was buried at his birthplace, Jeffersonville, and was unmarried.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER, U. S. A., one of the founders of this Society, born at Paris, France, September 5, 1858; died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 21, 1915. He came of a line of Pennsylvania ancestors who played dominating roles in life's strenuous drama in strenuous days, and who were alike notable in military and civil affairs. His father, General Andrew Porter, Captain of United States Mounted Riflemen in the Mexican War, was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, and at the commencement of the Civil War was commissioned Colonel of the Sixteenth United States Infantry; was subsequently Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Provost Marshal-General for the Army of the Potomac. His mother, Margaretta Faulkner Biddle, was the daughter of Major John Biddle, of the Regular Army, and granddaughter of Charles Biddle, the fascinating autobiographist and member of the Philadelphia Revolutionary Committee of Safety. The son studied at Paris and at Heidelberg, military instruction entering largely into his training. Returning to America, he took residence at Philadelphia, where, in 1879, he joined the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, of which he was later made sergeant. For years identified with the Pennsylvania National Guard, chiefly as an officer of the Second Regiment, he was, at the inception of the Spanish-American War, commissioned April 28, 1898, colonel of Second Pennsylvania Infantry and served with that

command until the close of the war, being mustered out November 15, 1898. In the following year he was ordered to the Philippines with the 28th United States Volunteers, of which he was commissioned major in July, 1899. On May 27, 1901, he was appointed major and judge advocate, U. S. A.; was senior officer in charge of the school for Instruction in Military Law in Fort Leavenworth at the time of his decease, and had come to be regarded as one of the leading military law authorities in the service. During the occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces in 1914, he handled the legal problems arising from the occupation with signal ability. Major Porter was one of the vice-presidents of the Society of War of 1812, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Rittenhouse Club. He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth (Rush) Porter, daughter of the late Murray Rush, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Richard Rush, United States Minister to England and France, and by three daughters: Mrs. Margaretta Biddle, widow of the late Rt. Rev. Robert Codman, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of Maine, and the Misses Catherine Rush Porter and Elizabeth Rush Porter.

WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE, a founder of this Society, a member of its first Board of Managers, and one of its most loyal adherents, was born at Philadelphia, August 29, 1843, and died there, November 30, 1915. The son of Charles Wallace Brooke, by his wife Elizabeth Tilghman Rawle, a descendant of John Brooke, who settled in Gloucester County, New Jersey, prior to 1699, and of Francis Rawle, who came to Philadelphia in 1686, as well as of Colonel Andrew Porter, and Captain John Brooke, of the Army of the Revolution, he added luster to his military inheritance by his own gallant service throughout the Civil War. Prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy and at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, he was graduated A.B. at the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of '63 while on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Subsequently, his alma mater conferred upon him the A.M. degree. In the autumn and winter of 1862, he engaged in recruiting for cavalry service, and the following year was commissioned Second Lieutenant Company C, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry—commission to date from December 18, 1862; was promoted First Lieutenant October 5, 1864, and Captain October 31, 1864; was transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry May 8, 1865, and honorably mustered out August 7, 1865. Attached to the Army of the Potomac, he reconnoitered along the Rappahannock, and took part in the engagements of Brandy Station, Gettysburg, and the almost daily skirmishes in pursuit of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, ambushed on a scout on Salem Road near Warrenton, in cavalry action at Culpepper Court House, and along the Occoquan, was in the Mine Run Campaign, in the awful Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and Hatcher's Run.

Subsequently attached to Headquarters Armies operating against Richmond, he was in the Appomattox Campaign, and was escort of Generals Grant and Meade in their entry into Petersburg, and of General Meade at the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox Court House. He was brevetted Major United States Volunteers "for services at Hatcher's Run, Virginia," to date from March 13, 1865, and Lieutenant-Colonel "for services in the Campaign terminating in Lee's surrender," to date from April 9, 1865. It was, however, at Gettysburg, on July 3, 1863, as a recent writer in the Alumni Register of the University of Pennsylvania has emphasized, that the supreme inspiration of his military life came to William Brooke Rawle. The afternoon shadows of the third day's battle had grown long. The situation was heavy with possibilities as General Custer, commanding a single cavalry regiment, dashed forward to meet the head of Stuart's column of reserves attacking the rear of the right flank of the Union Army, and outnumbering him three or four to one. With but thirty men of his Company, Brooke Rawle was posted on a slope of Lotts' Wood, on the Confederate left flank. Captain Miller, with a like number from another Company of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, was in command of the little squadron, and he, in a letter of four days later, gives the conclusion of the story: "At Brooke's suggestion, I ordered him to close up the squadron whilst I looked out for a point to strike. * * * We struck Stuart's left flank in rear of his colors and cut him in half, turned the rear portion and drove them like sheep." It was one of the many turning points in this crucial battle of the war, and the military *coup d'oeil* of the young baccalaureate and his prompt acceptance of responsibility contributed in no small measure to what has been called the most dramatic charge of cavalry ever made on American soil. Captain Miller, for his service in Gettysburg's immortality, received the Congressional Medal. Brooke Rawle's modesty would not permit his friends to present his name for the same honor. The war ended, he entered upon the study of law, a profession which came to him by inheritance no less than the military. His father, Charles Wallace Brooke, grandfather William Rawle, the younger, and great-grandfather, William Rawle the elder, were prominent members of the Philadelphia bar, while his great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Chew, was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. His studies were pursued in the office of his uncle, William Henry Rawle, also a noted lawyer, and, after admission to the bar, May 18, 1867, he was associated with him in practice, and upon his decease succeeded to his legal business. For family reasons, and by legal authority, he, about this time, assumed the name of William Brooke Rawle, in lieu of William Rawle Brooke. His career as a lawyer was highly creditable; his clientele was large and embraced important interests, among which was the charge of the Penn Estates in America, and other large holdings in trusts. Actively identified with the Law Library of Philadelphia for more than a third of a century, he was its treasurer many years and materially aided in building up its library.

His law library, one of the most unique in the country, represented a collection begun by William Rawle, the elder, in 1781, while yet a student at Middle Temple, London, and added to by his successors in the Rawle law offices. This library, embracing about twenty-eight hundred volumes, Colonel Rawle presented to the City, with the stipulation that it should be housed in the new main library building to be erected on the Parkway, and to be maintained there as the "Rawle Law Library of Philadelphia." With this he also donated ten thousand dollars as a trust fund, the interest thereof to be applied to its maintenance and further extension by the purchase of current reports and digests. His civic activities were marked in many directions other than those named. As a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania he contributed liberally of time and money to the furtherance of its interests, and filled at various times the offices of secretary, councillor and vice-president, the latter position being held by him at his decease. His great-grandfather, William Rawle, and grandfather of the same name, had been staunch supporters of the institution, the former having been its first president, and their descendant took a commendable pride in their achievement. Through his effort the Rawle papers, the Norris, Hamilton and some portion of the Penn papers, were added to the Society's noble collection of manuscripts. One of the founders of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, he was a member of its Board of Managers, 1905-1915. From 1866 until his decease he was a valued member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and junior vice-commander, 1893-1894. In the Commandery-in-Chief he was a recognized authority on the law of primogeniture, upon which new membership in the Legion is based, and upon all questions arising under its constitution. He was also a member of the Society of War of 1812, the board of managers of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia, University, Penn and Pennsylvania History clubs. A loyal and generous alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania; almost his last activity was the preparation of a suitable memorial to those of her sons who served during the Civil War, and to her he bequeathed one-half of his estate. His publications, notable contributions to Civil War and Pennsylvania history, embraced "The Right Flank at Gettysburg," "With Gregg in the Gettysburg Campaign," "Gregg's Cavalry Fight at Gettysburg," "History of Third Pennsylvania Cavalry," "60th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," "The Original Charter of Charles II to William Penn," "The General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania," "Robert Turner and his Descendants," "Laurel Hill and some Colonial Dames who Once Lived There." Preeminently a man of high ideals, he was, measured by every standard a gentleman, and the exemplary character of his public and private life was and is an inspiration to all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He married, February 7, 1872, Elizabeth Norris, daughter of Henry Pepper, of Philadelphia, by his wife Sally Norris, who survives him.

EDWARD KOONS ROWLAND, eldest son of Edward Rowland, by his wife Norma L. Koons, born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1870; died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 23, 1915. Receiving his early education at the Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of '91, and was, during undergraduate days, substitute tackle on the football team, and a member of the Mask and Wig Club. Upon leaving college, he read law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. He then entered the law offices of George Harrison Fisher, Esq., where he remained until family interests caused him to assume the vice-presidency of the firm of William and Harvey Rowland, Inc., a position which he held until his death. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Philadelphia Country, Radnor Hunt and Merion Cricket clubs, and of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, with which command he served in the Spanish-American War. In 1906 he was appointed on the Board of Public Charities and took an active interest in the Commission on Lunacy, of which he was a member. Mr. Rowland's fine scholarly taste led to his being the recipient of much appreciation and courtesy from leaders in statecraft and science whom he met during his travels. Several times he was the guest in Rome of Sir James Rennell Rodd, British Ambassador to Italy. He was elected a member of the Bath Club of London, being proposed by General Charles Delme-Radcliffe, and he carried on an extensive correspondence since the outbreak of the present war with Sir William Ramsay, the widely known Scotch archaeologist and scholar, who, after his decease, wrote: "It has been a consolation to me during the last year to write occasionally to him and to hear from him. I acquired such a high esteem for him . . . that, in the worst troubles of this war I found it a relief to write to him about the war as a military question and a problem that would interest him both as a soldier in the Spanish War and as a scion of the Rowlands of the Welsh Marches. . . . May I be able till death to quote his words as an example of the insight and practical sense of a man of affairs. We need such as he was sorely in England at present." Mr. Rowland is survived by two young daughters, Esther White Harrison Rowland and Dorothy Louise Rowland, and by his widow, Esther White, daughter of Charles Custis Harrison, LL.D., ex-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the vice-presidents of this Society.

HENRY WILSON RUPP, son of Tilghman Rupp, by his wife Emily Margaret Wilson, born at Treichlersville, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1836; died at Philadelphia, January 19, 1916. Shortly after attaining his majority he engaged in the jewelry business at Concord, North Carolina, and there continued until April 3, 1861, when he was forced to flee north with his family as refugees, suffering confiscation of all his property, which was sold by the Confederate government. Coming to Philadelphia, he allied himself with the well-known house of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, subsequently becoming a member of the firm. After

its incorporation he was a stockholder, and his active connection with the company continued until his decease. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Moravian Historical Society of Nazareth, and Society of War of 1812. His wife, Ellen Maria Guetter, whom he married May 12, 1859, died July 26, 1879. Of his five children, Mrs. Herbert G. Leonard, of this city, is the sole survivor.

CHARLES HENRY SCOTT, born at Philadelphia, June 29, 1849; died at Radnor, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1915. The son of John Caile Scott, by his wife Louisianna Eleanor Slesman, grandson of John Caile Scott, of Pickaway County, Ohio, and great-grandson of the Hon. Gustavus Scott, of Maryland, 1753-1801. Mr. Scott was transferred from the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution, to this Society, June 30, 1893, and has held a membership of more than twenty years. Graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, his business life was associated with his father and brothers, John C. Scott, Jr., and William Biddle Scott, as miners and shippers of coal, under the firm name of John C. Scott and Son, with offices at Philadelphia. A Republican in political principles and practice, in religious faith an Episcopalian, for years the Secretary of St. Christopher's Hospital and one of its board of managers, he was also a member of the Rittenhouse, Union League, Markham, University, Germantown Cricket and Philadelphia Country clubs, as well as of other organizations. His wife, Margaret A., daughter of the late General John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, survives him with one son, Charles Henry Scott, Jr. John Caile Scott and Louis Slesman Scott, nephews of the deceased, are members of this Society.

COVINGTON FEW SEISS, artist, publisher, naturalist, was born at Cumberland, Maryland, July 14, 1847; died at Philadelphia, September 5, 1915. A son of the Rev. Joseph Augustus Seiss, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., many years pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion, Philadelphia, by his wife Elizabeth S. Barnitz, he was paternally of French-Huguenot ancestry. His great-great grandfather, John George Suisse, a native of Wertheim-on-the-Saur, in Lower Alsatia, after nine years of French military service, with honorable discharge, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1750, settling later in Maryland. The student life of Mr. Seiss at the Friends' School for Boys and Professor Henry D. Gregory's School for Young Men and Boys, was supplemented by a five years' course in drawing and painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His work and lively interest lay largely in natural history. He loved nature and loved to be with it in its various forms, and was a well-known contributor of articles and illustrations on zoological subjects to The Scientific American, The Agriculturist, The Cultivator and The Country Gentleman. In addition to membership in this Society, he was a fellow of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a member

of the Feldman Collecting Society, the American Entomological Society, American Ornithologists' Union, the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Science, the Delaware Valley Ornithological and the Philadelphia Sketch clubs, having been secretary of the latter from 1885. Unmarried, he is survived by two unmarried sisters and a brother, Ralph William Seiss, M.D., of Philadelphia, the prolific writer on otology, laryngology and biological subjects.

CHARLES JONES SHOEMAKER, son of George Shoemaker, by his wife Rebecca W. Jones, born in Wyoming Valley, at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1847; died at Wilkes Barre in the same State, September 23, 1915. As a great-grandson of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, killed at the Wyoming massacre, and also great-grandson of Colonel Nathan Denison, who commanded the left wing at the same battle and negotiated the terms of surrender of Forty Fort with the commander of the British, Tory and Indian forces, his name links pre-revolutionary days with the twentieth century development of that historic locality towards which five generations of his family contributed. Prepared for Williams College, Mr. Shoemaker was obliged to forego the proposed course by an affection of the eyes, which made continuous study impossible. Much travel followed in almost all the populated countries of the world; meanwhile through the years a steady regime of the classics and other items of a liberal education was maintained, so that his culture was supplemented by observation and experience. Later on, as he settled down to business matters, he developed keen sagacity and was an authority on investments. As a man, one who knew him said substantially, he moved as a friend among the most distinguished men in a region that produced many great men. He stood worthily among the worthy and upheld in himself the fine traditions and ideals of the pioneers. His refinements were balanced by a natural wholesomeness and rugged honesty; his judgments could be promised as based invariably on the highest standards of living. Mentally alert, always was he considerate, sympathetic and guileless, combining the mental acumen of his time and opportunity with the graces and virtues of the fathers of the Commonwealth. His nature invited friendships, and was withal so fine in its strength and comradeship that friends gained were never lost. Many years a member of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, his bequests to religious and charitable organizations made plain the fact that for him religion was an all-potent force. He rests in a plot of ground which for much more than a century has borne the Shoemaker name in Forty Fort Cemetery. He had never married.

WILLIAM ELLWOOD SPEAKMAN, son of Thomas Say Speakman, by his wife Emma Eliot Draper, born at Camden, New Jersey, December 13, 1858; died at Woodbury in the same State, May 13, 1915. He was a graduate of the Episcopal Military Academy of Cheshire, Connecticut,

and of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he received the degree of Ph.G. His business life was for many years connected with a prominent wholesale drug firm, from which he finally retired to make extensive European travels. A man of broad sympathies and diverse interests, he was associated with many social, philanthropic and fraternal organizations and business enterprises. He never entered public life, as that term is commonly accepted, but he was deeply interested in all public questions and his political affiliations were with the Republican party. As a vestryman and senior warden of Christ Church, Woodbury, he gave years of unstinted service, and he was for a long period active in the Red Cross Society when there was a State Society. He was also in the directorate of The Delaware Insurance Company, one of the board of managers of the Red Bank Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, and of the Transatlantic Society of America, a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. and A. M., Knights Templar, the Atlantic Union of London, the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the Washington Association of Morristown and the Historical Society of New Jersey, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League and Philobiblon clubs of Philadelphia, the Woodbury Country club and the Navy League. He married Martha C. Winchester, of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and is by her survived, together with a daughter, Eleanor B. Speakman, and two brothers, the Rev. Henry D. Speakman, Mount Alto, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Howard Draper Speakman, of Pau, France.

CHARLES MAYS STEINMETZ, son of the late Rev. John Withers Steinmetz, D.D., by his wife Mary Margaret Mays, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1859, and died at Reading, in the same State, January 12, 1916. His early education was received in the schools at Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated from the high school at the age of fourteen. He entered Franklin and Marshall College, and was there graduated in the Class of '77, and was a member of Zeta Chapter, Phi Kappa Sigma. After teaching in the districts near Reading, he matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and completed the course with the Class of '84. For some years following this he conducted a drug store, but was engaged in the manufacturing business for a considerable period before his death. Mr. Steinmetz was especially gifted in languages, reading both ancient and modern Latin and French, together with many of the dialects; also Dutch. His knowledge of German literature and mastery of the German language and dialects, both in reading and speaking, were noteworthy. Through both parents he was descended from the pioneers of Lancaster and Berks counties, and several of his ancestors took part in the Revolutionary struggle on the side of the colonies. By his first wife, Caroline Kraemer, he has surviving him a daughter, Caroline Kraemer Steinmetz.

His second wife, Mary Louise (Owen) Steinmetz, the present Regent of Berks County Chapter, Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, also survives him with a young daughter, Mary Elizabeth Steinmetz.

JOSEPH BUSHNELL VANDERGRIFT, son of Jacob Jay Vandergrift, by his first wife Henrietta Virginia Morrow, born at Oil City, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1868; died at Pittsburgh, in the same State, May 23, 1915. His father, the story of whose life and endeavor is told wherever the flow of natural gas glows in the white heat of a furnace, or whenever the yellow gleam of a petroleum lamp brightens a home, was the well-known oil trade operator and Pittsburgh capitalist to whose enterprise the town of Vandergrift is a monument. The son received his earlier education at Media, Pennsylvania, his later at Rutgers College, New Jersey. He began business life as a shoe merchant and was subsequently an operator in coal, but withdrew from active business pursuits some ten years ago. Cherishing the history and traditions of a Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, he was in membership with many of the organizations which perpetuate the memory of the early leaders of the new nation: The Holland Society of New York, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Swedish Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; also with the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania, the Lambs' Club of New York, and the Masonic fraternity. His sons, Jacob Jay Vandergrift and John Montanye Vandergrift, the issue of his first wife, Diana Montanye, survive, as does his widow, nee Sybil May Humrod.

JAMES WEST, son of Captain James West by his wife Ann Bell Welsh, and great-grandson of the noted Colonel John Nixon, who, on July 8, 1776, read and proclaimed for the first time the Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1839, and died there June 24, 1915. His father, a skillful navigator, for many years captained ships sailing between this country and Europe, and bore the reputation of being one of the best, as well as one of the most popular navigators in the American Marine Service. The son was educated in the schools of his native city. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and served with this command in the three months' campaign in 1861. He continued in active membership many years and remained on its non-active roll until his death. He also saw service in the battles of Gettysburg and Port Royal, and was present at the capture of Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah River. After the war he entered the wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, from which he retired several years ago. During the administration of Governor Robert E. Pattison, he was appointed aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel West was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, Anna Bliss, widow of Andrew Rose, pre-deceased him. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Cooper Smith.

WILLIAM FINLEY WILLIAMSON, son of Walter Williamson, M.D., by his wife Mary Matilda Massey, was born at Philadelphia, November 15, 1848, and died there January 7, 1916. His father, many years a leading physician of Philadelphia, was a descendant of Daniel Williamson, who represented Chester County in the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania as early as 1708. The son, educated at William Whitall's Friends' School, Dr. Faires' Classical Academy and William Few Fewsmit's, began his business life in the wholesale novelty house of John Shaffner, where he remained some years. He later entered the William F. Potts Iron Store, continuing with that firm twenty or more years, after which he was associated with the Export Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1899. About 1900 he connected himself with the Trust Company of North America, and, at its merging with the Commercial Trust Company, accepted a position with the latter company, which he filled acceptably until his decease. He has had membership in the Wissahickon Boat, the Old Reform, the Ours and Drug clubs, and in this Society nearly twenty years. Unmarried, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Armstrong and Miss Elizabeth L. Williamson. His nephew, Walter D. Williamson, is a member of this Society.

SIMON PETER WOLVERTON JR., only son of the late Hon. Simon Peter Wolverton, by his wife Elizabeth Dewees Hendricks, was born at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1876, and died there November 10, 1915. His education, begun in the public schools of Sunbury, was continued at Chambersburg Academy, Pennsylvania, Lawrenceville Academy and Princeton College, New Jersey, after which he read law with his father; was admitted to the Northumberland County Bar, and became a member of the law firm of Wolverton and Wolverton. His father, a man of unusually brilliant intellect and individual merit, coupled with untiring industry, occupied an exalted rank in the community of his nativity and was, during his career, a State Senator, Democratic Congressman from the Seventeenth Congressional District, and one of the most successful corporation lawyers of the State. The son associated with his father in the practice of their common profession and continued therein after the latter's decease. He was attorney for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The most important case in which he was interested recently was the tax appeals of the coal companies operating in Northumberland County, involving nine million dollars. The law library of his office, embracing many rare legal authorities, is one of the most important collections outside of Philadelphia. Extensively identified with the civil and social activities of Sunbury, Mr. Wolverton was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of its Country and Grouse clubs, the Sons of Veterans, the Masonic fraternity and the Northumberland County Bar Association. His skill as an advocate, the alertness of his kindly humor, together with his Christian optimism, radiating cheerfulness

and splendid physique make his sudden passing, "ere his prime," a serious loss to his profession and community. He married Annie J. Cadwallader, daughter of the late General George T. Cadwallader, and is by her survived, as he is also by his mother, Mrs. Simon P. Wolverton, and sisters, Mrs. Biddle Arthurs, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Benjamin Cummins, of Pottsville.

Respectfully submitted,

James S. Parrott.

Chairman.

Attest
Geo. Cuthbert Gillespie
Secretary.

On motion, the report was accepted and filed.

The Treasurer, Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham, presented his report:

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, *Treasurer*
in account with

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1915, to April 3, 1916

ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
To balance on hand April 3, 1915	\$3485.53	\$280.25	\$327.34
To annual dues	3019.10		
To interest on deposits	70.10		19.41
To interest on investments	1081.30		690.00
To church service account from Horace Magee Memorial Fund	314.89		
To Evacuation Day subscriptions	3.00		
To Washington's Birthday guests	25.00		
To annual meeting expense—returned supplies	17.60		
To sale of publications	4.00		
To initiation fees		160.00	
To life and hereditary memberships		850.00	
To sale of Insignia (taken from deceased member)	7.50		
Totals	\$8028.02	\$1290.25	\$1036.75

PAYMENTS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
By expenses annual meeting, 1915	\$245.54		
By expenses Evacuation Day	188.41		
By expenses Church Services	267.00		
By Expenses publication of proceedings	370.00		
By expenses Treasurer's office	112.80		
By expenses Secretary's office	239.73		
By expenses Secretary's salary	300.00		
By expenses printing and postage	64.75		
By expenses Board of Managers	63.00		
By expenses reception February 22, 1916	425.17		
By expenses Registrar	85.00		
By expenses sundries	8.40		
By assessment to General Society	256.25		
By initiation fee, one transferred member	10.00		
By portrait of William Penn, for U. S. S. "Pennsylvania"	300.00		
By subscription to Historical Society	50.00		
By investment \$1000. Bond 4½% Penna. R. R. Co. Gen'l Mortgage, due June 1, 1965 (No. 12505)		\$1021.25	
By readjustment of interest	11.25		
By investment 10 shares Philadelphia Traction Co. Stock			\$793.75
By balance cash in Logan Trust Co.	5030.72		
By balance cash in Logan Trust Co.		269.00	
By balance cash in Western Savings Fund			243.00
Totals	\$8028.02	\$1290.25	\$1036.75

ASSETS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
Cash on deposit—Logan Trust Co.	\$5030.72	\$269.00	
Cash on deposit—Western Savings Fund			\$243.00
Mortgage, N. W. Cor. Wyoming Ave. and Oxford Turnpike, Philadelphia, at 5%.	4000.00		
Mortgage, 1310 S. Paxon St., at 5.4%.	1600.00		
Mortgage, 1312 S. Paxon St., at 5.4%.	1600.00		
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. 4% Gen'l Cons. Mortgage Bonds, due 2003—\$4000., at 93.	3720.00		
Penna. R. R. Co. 4½% Gen'l Mortgage Bonds, due 1965, \$1000., at 102.	1020.00		
City of Philadelphia, 3½% loan, due 1934	5000.00		
City of Philadelphia, 3½% loan, due 1931-1934.			4000.00
Philadelphia Traction Co. Stock, 56 shares, at 79.	4424.00		
Philadelphia Traction Co. Stock, 40 shares, at 79.			3160.00
Electric and Peoples 4% Stock Trust Certificates, \$4500., at 81.			3645.00
Reading Co. General Mortgage 4% Bond, due 1997—\$2000., at 94.			1880.00
Totals	\$5030.72	\$21,633.00	\$12,928.00

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, *Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned Committee, duly appointed to audit the accounts of Harrold E. Gillingham, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, do hereby certify that we have examined the said account for the year beginning April 3, 1915, and ending April 3, 1916, have compared the vouchers and examined the assets, and find the same to be correct as above set forth in all particulars.

Committee on Audit,

CHARLES MARSHALL,

CHARLES T. COWPERTHWAIT.

April 3, 1916.

On motion, accepted and filed.

Mr. Horace Wells Sellers presented the following report of the Wayne Monument Committee:

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Wayne Monument Committee, held at the office of Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, April 3, 1916:

Whereas, The Society of Sons of the Revolution in acceptance of the recommendations made by the Wayne Monument Committee at the annual meeting of the Society held April 3, 1914, authorized said Committee with permission of the subscribers to the fund to decide as to the character of the memorial, and,

Whereas, This Committee after considering measures to secure such permission is advised by Counsel that as the fund is held specifically for the erection of an equestrian statue to General Anthony Wayne in Philadelphia it is doubtful if the trust can be diverted to a different memorial except upon application to the Court stating the kind of monument it is now deemed advisable to erect with the funds, and,

Whereas, The Committee is of the opinion that with the funds now available it would be possible to erect a memorial arch or entranceway to one of the City squares or other site, so designed as to constitute an appropriate monument to General Wayne.

Therefore it is resolved, That the Committee shall submit this situation to the Society at its annual meeting with the recommendation that the officers be authorized to petition the Court for leave to erect such a memorial other than an equestrian statue with the funds now on hand and generally to take such legal or other action as may be authorized by law and that the determination of the design and the site therefor as recommended shall be referred to the Committee with power to act.

The Chairman: The report will take the usual course and will come up under unfinished business.

Mr. Horace Wells Sellers: I move that this meeting authorize the Officers of the Society to petition the Court to take measures as advised and set forth in the statement.

Honorable Norris S. Barratt: I would like to clearly understand one thing. I have no objection to the motion. Anything the committee does I am perfectly willing to stand by, but am I to understand that this motion means that there is to be a design prepared, or has it been prepared? Nothing seems to have been definitely decided upon. I imagine that Wayne's name and services will appear, and a medallion with bas-reliefs or something of that character is to be upon it, and that it will be ornate and beautiful if it is to cost \$13,000. Has a site been designated?

Mr. Sellers: Tentatively, Washington Square has been designated.

Judge Barratt: I see no objection to that. When the site has been selected, is the building of the memorial to be done by the Wayne Monument Committee without further reference to the Society?

The Chairman: So the recommendation read as I heard it.

Judge Barratt: They can put up a shot tower then under this resolution. However, I am willing to trust the Committee.

Colonel Leach: I do not know that I am ready for the question. When we started the movement we intended to erect an equestrian statue to Anthony Wayne, and the proposition now before us, to change it and to erect a gateway to some park, is a very different thing. I would not be willing to commit that matter to any committee until the Society or its Board of managers had before them the plan that might be considered a proper one to adopt. I think we ought not to pass away from the original intention, which was to erect an equestrian statue. An archway is not a statue in the proper sense of the word. I am not in favor of the motion.

General Snowden: I agree with the gentleman. In the first place, I do not see why there should be any hurry. There was no hurry about the Washington Monument. The result was they erected the finest monument on the continent. General Wayne was not a Philadelphia, he represented the troops from all of Pennsylvania, and there is no possible reason in my judgment why this Society should erect a gateway to Fairmount Park or to a park in Pittsburgh, or anywhere else. When this project was started it was immediately after the erection of the Washington Monument. At all events it was about that time, and the members of the Society had in mind the erection of a monument that would reflect credit upon themselves and upon the State, and give pleasure to everybody who saw it. How many people will see an entrance to a park? I do not think the idea is proper at all, and I do not see that there need be any hurry. The interest on this fund is gradually accumulating. If we do not erect it ourselves, it will be erected some day. The object is to extend the honor and fame of General Wayne, and that would be accomplished to a very limited extent, in my judgment, by putting a gateway to Fairmount Park or an entrance to Washington Square.

The Chairman: The motion before the house is the adoption of the report. Do you suggest an amendment?

General Snowden: I think the question before the Society is whether the resolution of the Committee shall be adopted.

Mr. Sellers: The idea of the Committee naturally would be to refer the matter at its various stages to the Board of the

Society, and not proceed to complete plans without taking the Board representing the Society into its confidence. The intention has simply been to meet a condition that has existed quite a long time in the inadequacy of the fund to erect a suitable equestrian statue, which happens to be an extremely costly form of memorial, by erecting something which might be made equally beautiful, extremely dignified and a worthy memorial to General Wayne. It is not suggested to erect it at an entrance to Fairmount Park, but to place it in a conspicuous position on Washington Square as the most suitable place, and to so improve the surroundings as to make it in every way a worthy memorial. That is the intention, and for that means are now available. The funds have been accumulating now for fifteen or more years and have apparently reached a fixed position.

Colonel Leach: I think we can afford to wait a few years for the money. It is accumulating and the time will come when we will have funds to put up what we contemplated at the beginning as a proper memorial to General Wayne. Some day we will get a Chairman of the Wayne Monument Committee who will take interest in raising funds, even outside of the Society, that will enable us to carry out our original purpose.

General Snowden: If this resolution is adopted, the Society is committed to the scheme of the committee. I move that this subject be postponed.

Colonel Leach: I second the motion.

Mr. Sellers: I only want to add that the action which was suggested in this report was simply the action taken by the Society in 1914. We found that there was an obstacle in the way of reaching subscribers and that has been solved, and we present the matter for the Society's pleasure in this meeting.

The Chairman: Will the Society permit the Chair to suggest that the recommendation be slowly read again, for I confess I did not catch the whole drift of it listening from the Chair.

The recommendation was again read.

Mr. Sellers: As I stated, that was the action taken at the Annual Meeting of 1914. They left it with the Committee to determine the character of the memorial.

The Secretary: I think this is a very proper recommendation. There were two meetings of this Committee held. They happened to be in my office. I am not a member of the Committee, but being present I listened to what was going on as a member of the Society. Funds have not accumulated to a sufficient amount to erect an equestrian statue, which would cost anywhere from \$30,000 to \$50,000, as we understand, and the accumulation has stopped at about \$12,000. That could be increased perhaps by a few thousands more by a little effort, but hardly enough to erect an equestrian statue in the near future. After waiting so many years and nothing having been done, it seems that this Society should put itself on record as in favor of putting up a memorial to General Wayne, who was one of the most distinguished Pennsylvania officers during the Revolution. I am heartily in favor of the recommendation contained in Mr. Seller's report, that an order of Court be obtained, so that can be done.

The Chairman: The question is on the motion to postpone. Permit the Chair to say to the gentleman who spoke, that as I now hear the resolution read it is not to give power to the Committee now, but only to give power to the Officers of the Society or the Board of Managers to apply to the Court for authority to use the funds in the manner suggested.

General Snowden: If that is done, that is the end of the statue. I understand they will apply to the Court for leave to use this money, which was raised to erect a statue, in the erection of a memorial in Washington Square or Fairmount Park, or some other place, contrary to the understanding that was had at the time the money was subscribed. It is an improper thing, in my judgment, to erect a memorial to General Wayne when the understanding was that it was to be a statue. You do not erect memorials to military men. You erect statues, even equestrian statues.

The Secretary: I think an amendment might help the matter. I would be glad to amend the motion made by Mr. Sellers.

The Chairman: I doubt if you can make that amendment now, on the motion to postpone.

Mr. Tillinghast: May I ask whether estimates have been secured on an equestrian statue? \$40,000 or \$50,000 seems rather a high price for some of the statues we have.

Mr. Sellers: There was an estimate some years ago of \$30,000.

Mr. Tillinghast: I would rather spend \$15,000 for a small equestrian statue than have an arch or any other type of memorial. I am sure some of those around Philadelphia would not cost \$15,000.

The Chairman: Action on the motion to postpone is now before the house.

The question being on the motion to postpone, it was adopted.

Mr. Schall: As I understood the report of the Treasurer, there was the refund of an initiation fee to somebody who had left this Society and gone to some other society, or else I am mistaken. If that is the case, I do not see why we should accept anybody from some other society without an initiation fee.

The Treasurer: That is not quite right. We had a member apply for transfer from the New York State Society to the Pennsylvania. We admitted him through the Board in the regular way. When it came to paying our initiation fee and annual dues, he declined to pay the initiation fee, having already paid it in New York State, and then the Board, to overcome our by-laws, which said all members should pay an initiation fee, fell back, as I understand it, on a by-law of the General Society of which the sum and substance is that all societies should work in harmony and take no action which is detrimental to another state society, and inasmuch as four states now admit members by transfer without an initiation fee, our Board thought it was only just, proper and courteous to those states that we do likewise, and they appropriated \$10.00 from the general fund to the permanent fund, to cover this gentleman's initiation fee. That is what the Board asks the Society to approve.

Mr. Schall: I understood in your report you had remitted the initiation fee to somebody who had passed from this Society to another society.

The Treasurer: I read in my report, among payments, "Initiation fee of one transferred member, \$10.00," and I probably should have said that was transferred to the permanent fund. It came in under my receipts of the permanent fund, among the \$160.00. We had sixteen new members. It is merely a transfer of that fund which the Board asks the Society to approve.

The Chairman: Will you kindly state the motion?

Mr. Gillespie moves that the Society continues to accept transferred members without asking for an additional initiation fee.

Colonel Leach: Part of the motion should be that we are to do it in reciprocity with societies that do the like thing. The reason the Board did this with reference to this person transferred from the New York Society was, that if a member of our Society should go to New York to live and wanted to be transferred from this Society to the New York Society, the New York Society would receive that member simply upon paying dues and not require an initiation fee because he had paid one here. Therefore, we thought that if members of societies who receive our members in that manner want to be transferred without paying an initiation fee, we should so receive them.

The Secretary: I am not sure whether this affects our by-laws or not. The by-laws are not very definite. They say nothing about transferring members.

The Chairman: I am not instructed about the condition of the by-laws. If the effect of the motion is to amend the by-laws, it should be brought forward under the proper rule.

General Snowden: I suggest that the Secretary divide his motion, and that we first vote on the question whether the action of the Board of Managers in that case be approved.

The Secretary: I accept the amendment suggested and move that the action of the Board of Managers be approved.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The Secretary: The action having been approved in this case, can it be repeated as to transfer of members from societies in any other states without demanding an additional initiation fee from them?

Judge Barratt: I think the question can safely be left to the Board. I make this as a point of order.

The Chairman: I think the point of order is well taken.

Judge Barratt: I would like to make a motion, and before doing so to preface it by a few words, so the Society will understand it. We are all proud of Valley Forge, and this Society is especially so. The Colonial Dames have undertaken to put there a memorial window which is to cost \$20,000 or \$25,000, I do not know the exact amount. When the women attempt to do anything I think the men ought to go along with them and help them, and while I do not think this Society is in a position to appropriate much money, I think merely to show our interest in anything they have undertaken it would be well to do something. I therefore move that \$200.00 be appropriated, as a donation by this Society to the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, for the Martha Washington Memorial Window at Valley Forge Chapel.

The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. William Macpherson Hornor nominated the following Officers:

President

RICHARD MC CALL CADWALADER

Vice-Presidents

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH

HON. CHARLEMANGE TOWER, LL.D.

RT. REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.

Secretary

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE

203 Walnut Place, Philadelphia

Treasurer

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM

423 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

Registrar

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

Chaplain

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.

On motion, the nominations were closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the nominees.

Mr. Hornor nominated the following for members of the Board of Managers:

Managers

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN
 STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
 EDWARD STALKER SAYRES
 JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN
 HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT
 JOSEPH FORNANCE
 WILLIAM INNES FORBES
 WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON
 CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.

The nominees were unanimously elected by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Hornor nominated the following Delegates to the General Society for 1916 and 1917:

Delegates

COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH
 HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.
 CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.
 GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE
 HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM
 JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES LUKENS DAVIS, U.S.A. (Retired)
 WALTER GEORGE SMITH
 RICHMOND LEIGH JONES
 CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.
 WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER
 THOMAS HAND BALL
 HON. JOHN MARSHALL GEST

Alternate Delegates

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON
 LUCIUS SCOTT LANDRETH
 THEOPHILUS PARSONS CHANDLER
 MEREDITH HANNA
 THOMAS CADWALADER
 DAVID MILNE
 SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL
 CARL MAGEE KNEASS
 JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ
 HENRY KORN FOX
 RICHARD WISTAR HARVEY
 JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS
 GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON

The nominees were unanimously elected by a *viva voce* vote. The Secretary read the following letter from the Secretary-General:

March 30, 1916.

To Sons of the Revolution, Society in the State of Pennsylvania:

"The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, greets the Society in the State of Pennsylvania at the time of its Annual Meeting on the third day of April in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and hopes that this, its twenty-ninth year, may be the most successful since its institution.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

*By WILLIAM LIBBEY,
General Secretary,*

*W. HALL HARRIS, JR.,
Assistant General Secretary."*

The Chairman then asked Judge Barratt to address the meeting.

Honorable Norris S. Barratt: I have not a canned speech this evening, and will not detain you long. For the information of the Society, I would first like to say a word in relation to the last annual meeting. It was snowing, not the next day but that night. It was, I suppose, such a night as our ancestors had at Valley Forge, and Colonel Leach came to me and said, "The fried oysters will not be here for fifteen minutes, and I wish you would get up and say something." I am supposed to be automatic and to say something that is really worth listening to without any preparation, but, to let you into a secret, neither I nor any one else is capable of it. There is nothing in extemporaneous speeches. On one occasion I went to Washington as chairman of a committee to see James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, to ask him to come to Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, where we were going to start a campaign. I saw him at the old Seward Mansion, and Blaine said he would be delighted to come, but he could not so do without a prepared speech. In the innocence of my heart and youth I said, "Why, Mr. Secretary, anything you would say we would be delighted to hear. If you do not want to say anything else, read two pages of your 'Twenty Years in Congress,' or make an extemporaneous speech." He said,

"There is no such thing as an extemporaneous speech." I had thought that a man of his eminence could talk in an interesting way at any time. He said, "I will tell you a story to illustrate that. When I was speaker of the House of Representatives, Samuel S. Cox, of New York, whom you know as 'Sunset' Cox, came to me and said, 'Jim, if a certain motion is made in Congress this morning I wish you would recognize me, and you will hear one of the best extemporaneous speeches, which I have had carefully prepared for three months, that you ever listened to.'" That was a great surprise to me.

At the last meeting, in an extemporaneous speech, or whatever you might call it, I used the term "State House Yard." I do not know why I did it, but I did it, and it seemed to affront more than half the Society. Several members wrote to me and others wrote to our genial Secretary, Mr. George Cuthbert Gillespie, and it is his custom, if he does not understand a letter, to refer it to me, and I have to reply to it. As I desire to get this question settled for all time, I want to read this letter to you tonight and justify myself in calling it "the State House Yard." First, "yard" is the old-fashioned way of talking. It is a good English word. When I was a boy I studied law at 514 Walnut Street, directly opposite the State House, and we never called it anything but the State House, and Independence Square the State House Yard. I never thought of it in any other way, and naturally, in the innocence of my heart, until I was rebuked for it, I thought it was the State House Yard. So that the other members of the Society may be informed, I am going to read this letter to you. It is interesting, because I found that there was a historical basis for what I said. I wrote to a member of the Society and said:

"Mr. Gillespie, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, has handed to me your note of the 22nd instant, in which you state:

" 'In the Proceedings of 1914-15, lately received, I note that Judge Barratt (p. 56) says that 'Independence Square is merely a newspaper term,' and that 'nobody thought of calling it anything else but State House Yard until the Centennial.' The learned Judge is certainly in error. My memory is not only against him, but I have a little pocket map of the city I used in my boyhood, sixty years (more or less) ago, containing the designation 'Independence

Square.' Moreover, this map was published in 1836. This information will doubtless interest Judge Barratt.'

"Mr. Gillespie has asked me to reply to it, which I take pleasure in doing. I have considered your statement, but I do not think that what I have said is an error.

"The original square, bounded by 5th, 6th, Chestnut and Walnut Streets, was vested in individual owners. It was not laid down in Homes' Portraiture, but was there marked as 'Appropriated to first purchasers.'

"In May, 1729, the Assembly of the Province first considered the advisability of erecting a State House in which to hold their meetings and made an appropriation of 2,000 pounds for the building.

"William Allen and Alexander Hamilton, in 1730, commenced to purchase the ground. (See Etting's History of Independence Hall, pages 13-14; Deed Book H, No. 15, page 112; Miller's Law, 1762, page 145; 2 Hazzard's Historical Record of Pennsylvania, 229; Deed Book H, No. 10, page 635; 1st Smith's Laws, 242; Act May 14, 1762; 1st Smith's Laws, 254, Deed Book H, No. 16, page 111; 1st Smith's Laws, 485). These deeds and statutes of the State speak of the building of the State House and of the Square as the State House Yard. In point of fact, the Act of March 10, 1812, authorized the Councils of Philadelphia 'to take care of the State House Yard and to pass ordinances for the preservation of order and decorum therein.' (2 Smith's Laws, 372.)

"The Act passed March 11, 1816, (6 Smith's Laws, 340), by virtue of which the whole square, for the payment of \$70,000 was vested in the City of Philadelphia by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provided: 'no part of the ground lying south of the State House within the walls then built should be used for erecting any sort of buildings thereon, but the same should remain a public and green walk forever.' (See Deed Book, M. R., No. 20, page 240, etc.)

"The Act of March 7, 1871, (7 Smith's Laws, 385), prohibited the Court of Quarters Sessions from opening a street, lane or alley over the State House Yard.

"The Act of March 11, 1847, P. L. 471, speaks of the State House Square, as does the Act of March, 1817, State House and State House Yard.

"In the deeds and statutes of Pennsylvania, as well as the ordinances, I fail to find it was called anything else except the State House and the State House Yard until Councils passed an ordinance on May 19, 1825, in which it provides: 'the square bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, Delaware, 5th and 6th Streets, shall be called Independence Square,' and that is the only authority for its being so called.

"Penn Square, Logan Square, Rittenhouse Square, Washington Square and Franklin Square were given their names by this ordinance.

"When I was a boy I never heard it called anything else than the State House and the State House Yard. With all due deference I do not think I was in error in stating that it was called the State House Yard.

"The map you have designating it as Independence Square was published over ten years after the ordinance which gave it the name. But the term 'Independence Square and Independence Hall' would have been meaningless to George Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson or any of the Revolutionary patriots, so that historically I think it is perhaps wiser to call it when speaking 'The State House Yard.'

"It may be interesting to tell you that at least ten of the members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, John Cadwalader and Doctor John W. Jordan, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Colonel J. Granville Leach and others, told me the evening of that meeting that they were very glad that I emphasized the fact about the State House Yard.

"I am very glad, indeed, that you took enough interest to write about it."

Curiously enough, Charles H. Browning has supplemented this in a most interesting article, "The State House Yard and who owned it first after William Penn," in The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XL., p. 85. Also see Penna. Mag., Hist. and Biog., Vol. XXXIX (1915), 505-6.

I am admonished that I have five minutes more. This is an anniversary which we are celebrating tonight. Edward S. Sayres, Esq., one of our members of whom we are very fond, told a story at the Merion Cricket Club the other night at an anniversary, of a man's wife saying to him, "John, this is our fifth anniversary." He said, "Is it? I don't like anniversaries. When I married you I loved you so much I could have eaten you. Now I wish I had." (Laughter). When you come to consider anniversaries as merely marking the passage of time, there are so many of them as we get older that they do not arouse the same enthusiasm that we had in our youth, so I shall refrain from emphasizing the fact that this is our anniversary; as Judge Porter has suggested I say something about George Washington, I will try and do it in the few minutes allotted to me.

On February 21, 22 and 23, 1915, by invitation, I attended a meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Virginia. Alexandria Lodge No. 39 was working under a warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania February 3, 1783, and as Washington became an honorary member of the Lodge on June 19, 1784, you will at once perceive he thereby became a Pennsylvania Mason. Washington dined with his brethren of No. 39 at the Wise Tavern in Alexan-

dria immediately before his election, so that in some degree we shared the honor with Alexandria-Washington Lodge. In addition, Lodge No. 2, the oldest in Pennsylvania, contributed Doctor Elisha Cullen Dick, Washington's physician and friend, to Virginia Freemasonry.

Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, Senior Warden of Lodge No. 39, was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Marcus Hook, in Delaware County, about 1753, and died at Alexandria, Virginia, September 22, 1825. He was the son of Archibald Dick, a member of Lodge No. 2, at Philadelphia, and joined the same Lodge September 15, 1779. Elisha C. Dick was a graduate of the Old Pequea Academy and of the College of Pennsylvania. He began the study of medicine under Drs. William Shippen and Benjamin Rush. After graduating he settled in Alexandria, Virginia, and at once became active in Masonic circles in that city, and was instrumental in having the petition presented to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant, which was granted under the name and number "Alexandria Lodge No. 39."

Upon the records of the Lodge, Dr. Dick appears as both predecessor and successor of George Washington as Master. Dr. Dick was the first consulting physician in Washington's last illness, and also conducted the Masonic services at Washington's funeral on December 18, 1799. In their Pennsylvania warrant, Robert Adam, the first Worshipful Master, was made a Mason in Lodge No. 2, January 31, 1783, of which I have the honor to be a Past Master, and he was installed as Worshipful Master on February 3, 1783, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which was the date of the warrant. At the organization of the Alexandria Lodge, in Alexandria, Virginia, on the twenty-fifth of February, 1873, Colonel Thomas Proctor, Washington's Chief of Artillery, Charles Young, Grand Treasurer and Doctor Elisha Cullen Dick, who were all members of Lodge No. 2, were present; Young was acting Worshipful Master, Proctor, Senior Warden, and Adam, Junior Warden, which gave Pennsylvania and Lodge No. 2 a very deep interest in anything relating to Alexandria-Washington Lodge and Brother George Washington himself. I was notified that I was expected to say something at the banquet about "Washington in Pennsylvania and His Relation to

our Masonic Grand Lodge." The toastmaster was kind enough to say to me, "There is one thing, you won't be able to say much about Washington, because he did not do a great deal in Pennsylvania." This is the view outside of Philadelphia, because they do not know our history. In Virginia they think Washington was born there, he lived there, and everything he did reflects credit upon the Old Dominion. This is true, but, as a native of Philadelphia and the great State of Pennsylvania, I have always felt we had a great claim upon Washington and divided the honor, so to speak, with Virginia. He was the great Virginian and the first citizen of America. Pennsylvania supported him actively and loyally. And now that he is no more, we revere his memory.

It is most appropriate that we should do so, as Pennsylvania has the added distinction of being the place where the most important acts of George Washington's life were performed and upon which his lasting fame, both civil and military, to a large extent, rests. Let me enumerate them briefly:

November 15, 1753, Washington was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to warn the French to get off the land and not to build forts.

April 2, 1754, he returned to our state, and on the twenty-fifth defeated the French at Great Meadows, near Uniontown, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

On July 4, 1754, at Fort Necessity, Colonel George Washington was defeated by M. Coulon de Villers. He capitulated and surrendered the fort. Governor Dinwiddie, upon his return, reduced him in rank to a captain, and Washington resigned from the English service.

In 1755, General Braddock was at Alexandria, and Washington acted as an aide, and guided him to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Braddock's 3000 English soldiers were defeated by 855 French and Indians, and Braddock himself was killed. Washington had two horses killed under him and performed valiant service.

On November 25, 1757, Washington was with General John Forbes at the taking of Fort Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There is a Memorial Tablet in Christ Church, Philadelphia,

erected to General Forbes' memory by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars. This victory ended the French aggressions; and, as you will perceive, these events all occurred in Pennsylvania. Then our Brother Washington returned to Mount Vernon, married and lived a quiet, country life for fifteen years.

September 5, 1774, Washington, mature, wise and sagacious, was a delegate to the Continental Congress at Carpenter's Hall, Fourth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came from Mount Vernon on horseback, accompanied by Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton.

June 15, 1775, Washington was again a delegate. Met at the State House, Philadelphia, and, upon motion of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, on June 16, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

As Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker said: "Nine battles were fought under the personal command of Washington, and with the exception of Long Island, which was an unrelieved disaster, and Yorktown, where it was uncertain whether the laurels ought to cluster about the French fleet or the American land forces, all of them, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Warren Tavern, Germantown, White Marsh and Monmouth, the purpose of which was to control or defend, to secure or retain the City of Philadelphia.

Then Washington spent that terrible winter of 1777 with his army at Valley Forge, which is in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

After the evacuation of the City of Philadelphia by the British, June 18, 1778, on St. John's Day following, Monday, December 28, 1778, he attended Christ Church, Philadelphia, in procession with his brethren, where William Smith, D.D., the Provost of the College, now the University of Pennsylvania, preached. Dr. Smith was an assistant minister. This sermon was printed by the Grand Lodge and dedicated to Brother Washington, "General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of North America, the friend of his country and mankind, ambitious of no higher title, if higher was possible."

After the war was over and the Confederacy shown to be a failure, Washington again came to Philadelphia and presided over

the Convention which framed the Constitution under which the Government of the United States is now organized. He became our first President, and lived in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the south side of Market Street, below Sixth, No. 190, next to Wanamaker and Brown's, and lived there seven years while our city was the Capital of the Nation.

He left Philadelphia March 9, 1797, and died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799. News of his death did not reach Philadelphia for three days. Congress, the following morning, ordered an official memorial service to be held Tuesday, December 26, 1799, in Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, southeast corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets, which was attended by our Grand Lodge and his Masonic brethren by special invitation. And we must not forget that it was upon that occasion that General Henry Lee, of Virginia, in delivering the address authorized by Congress, spoke of Washington as being "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." A full account of the celebration will be found in Volume II, of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, Chapter XIX, page 257, by Dr. Sachse and myself, so it need not be repeated here.

The official life of Washington as President of the United States, with the exception of one session of Congress held in New York City, as well as his official memorial funeral ordered by Congress, took place in the then Capital of the American Nation—the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Bach McMaster, the historian, does not overstate it when he says: "Should we write a list of all the public services which entitles Washington to grateful remembrance, and from this list strike out such as were performed on the soil of Pennsylvania, not enough would remain to make him distinguished above a score of his contemporaries."

Pennsylvania has a great history. We know it and are proud of it, and we should tell the world of it. I think you will agree with me that so important part of the great career of Washington, civil, military and masonic, took place in the State of Pennsylvania, we are entitled to regard General Washington as particularly close to us.

The Chairman: Some of the members of this Society are also members of the Society of the Cincinnati, but all are not. In the literature which passed through my hands, in connection with your discussion of the transfer without repaying the initiation fee, I found in a statement by Mr. Cadwalader what is an error, and lest the error should gain currency, by his permission, I would like to correct it. In looking for precedents to guide the Society of Sons of the Revolution, he says that the Society of the Cincinnati does not seem to have any general rule, but the matter is left entirely to the states, probably for the reason that the Cincinnati is a beneficial order, and when a transfer is asked there comes up the question whether it will be necessary to extend financial aid. The impression has more than once gone abroad. It is not a beneficial order. The institution of the Society of the Cincinnati provides that a portion of our funds may be used for alleviation or relief of deceased members or the descendants of deceased officers in commission during the time of the Revolution, so that whatever we do (and we do do it) in the Cincinnati distributing funds is in alleviation, but is entirely gratuitous, and not to members of the Society, save only I think in one case where one of our immediate membership died suddenly in stress, and the Cincinnati helped to make his interment fitting and proper. We are not, therefore, a beneficial society. I asked one of my confreres of the Cincinnati whether I ought to say this, and he thought I ought.

Mr. Macpherson Hornor and myself were reminded by something Judge Barratt said of an amusing incident. The Cincinnati at one time wanted to put the Washington Monument down in what is now Independence Square, and Councils gave the Society permission. Subsequently, Judge Barratt's friends, the ladies, got after us and got hold of Councils and held a meeting to revoke that ordinance after we had made all our preparations, and, as usual, the ladies won. We went through the Courts with a good deal of that, and throughout that litigation, which you will find (I think Mr. Hornor can give you the data) reported, 154 Penna. State Report, page 621 (and I am quite certain Judge Mitchell did use the expression), "the State House Yard."

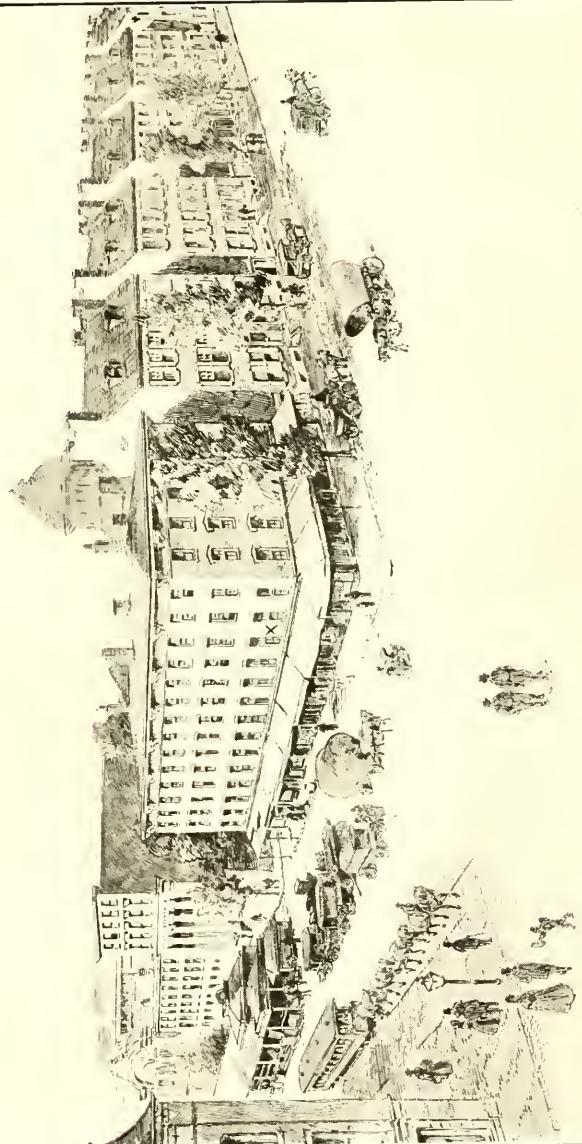
On motion of Mr. Gillespie, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM W. PORTER,
Chairman of Meeting.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,
President.

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,
Secretary.



PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION WAS ORGANIZED IN SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM OF BUILDING ON
NORTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET, NEXT TO CORNER OF PENN SQUARE, ON APRIL 3, 1883, NOW PART OF SOUTH FRONT
OF BROAD STREET STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Annual Sermon
Preached in Christ Church
Philadelphia

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

IN

CHRIST CHURCH

Philadelphia

BY THE

REV. LEIGHTON W. ECKARD, D.D.

“And ye are not your own: for ye were bought with a price.”—1st Corinthians 6:20.

The Federal Union as we now have it was not the immediate outcome of the American Revolution. Yet the spirit of Independence had formal expression in the stand of the “Minute Men” at Lexington; and all through the contest to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Ever since the dominant note of our people has been that of Freedom. This together with the illustrious results which have marked our National Career, never would have ensued but for the achievements of those who pledged lives, fortunes, and sacred honor for those principles which first gained prominence and then permanency in our midst. There is no such thing as Chance in the rise or fall of Nations. And if in our land the peoples Cause has largely prevailed, it is only as it was worked for, fought for, and paid for in blood and tears by such as laid upon their Country’s Altar all that they were and all that they possessed.

How reasonable then that such a Society as is now assembled in this Venerable and Sacred Edifice should definitely recognize the obligation which all are under to the First Heralds of what became a glorious triumph day.

The Sons of the Revolution, together with their fellow countrymen were obviously bought with a price, even the cost as paid by the Fathers of the Revolution. It was they who turned faces to the front, following battle flags ever beckoning through hazards multiplied and difficulties many to ultimate Victory. And through the struggle, so serious, so disappointing at times, so fraught with fears; a struggle in which many lost their Earthly all, only holding their faith, their fidelity and their dauntless resolution.

Such spirit invites reverence, and has power compelling all to pay it tribute. We owe it to ourselves to remember that in an important sense the Past owns the Present. Certainly we should maintain the ideals which have proved themselves more than an *attitude* of the mind and not less than the *altitude* of manhood.

The 11th Chapter of St. Paul's letter to the Hebrews has been referred to as the Westminster Abbey of the New Testament. It is the roll call of names of those of whom "the world was not worthy." The list is too long. The writer stops, declaring time would fail him to tell of all "who had subdued Kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the power of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, from weakness were made strong, waxed mighty in war, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." Well might the Hebrews be stirred by such recital of the exploits of their predecessors.

But surely we know another story that acts like a moral tonic. Our earlier history groups splendid examples. Remember Patrick Henry in compelling eloquence demanding the repeal of the Stamp Act. And Otis, of Boston, taking for his slogan "No taxation without representation." The indomitable Adams; Hancock, too, with patriotic fervor, and Paul Revere uttering his warning cry. What, moreover, of Ethan Allen, claiming Ticonderoga, in the name of "Jehovah and the Continental Congress," and Anthony Wayne at Stony Point. What of the valiant ones at Lexington and Bunker Hill and Valley Forge? And the devoted ones who followed Washington across the Delaware? Above all, the immortal Company who signed the Declaration in Philadelphia, and thus made

"A tumult in the City,
In the quaint old Quaker town."

It is not enough to rear statues, or unveil tablets to the memory of those whose devotion and sacrifice meant so much in the formative days of the Republic. Nor does it suffice that we annually visit some Mecca where patriotic zeal and valor were displayed.

Our obligation demands more.

If we have received so much from others, we can only hope to partially pay by service for others.

Do you ask how? How indeed, save as we join ourselves to some great principle, or purpose whereby the best in us is brought out. The lines of our lives must converge to a supreme motive or aim, and thereby develop the heretofore unnoticed powers of our nature.

Emerson makes his hero to be the man immovably centered. The great Apostle is more to the point: "This one thing I do." So the Master Himself asserted, "If thy eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." That is, the moral vision sees the paramount duty, and such perception involves the proper endeavor by enlightened character, to perform that duty. Even modern scholarship adds its dictum by declaring that the "Psychology of weakness is thinking double."

We happily know, and certainly know an adequate scheme that can, and should, control all our tendencies. It is a scheme which we can incarnate in a single Person. So we point to Him Who calls us today by the ringing summons, "Follow Me."

Why then is His claim thus binding on us? Because we owe Him so much. True Calvary's tragedy seemed to make Him a victim rather than a victor. Yet today, we hail Him as our Champion. Rightly said the Early Church Fathers, "He came to death, not death to Him." And when He emerged from the shades of the sepulchre, what trophies did He display, and with what liberty did He make His people free. Such facts make us feel we are not our own.

Being what He was—Very God, and yet Man at the best, He offers personal redemption, and unfolds the principles which should now, and sometime will control the Nations.

The true patriot, with persistent determination will accept His leadership. What better boon do we crave for America? How blessed the Fabric, whose foundation was laid by the Revolutionary Fathers if haply it shall receive the transfiguring beauty of the Life, the Law, the Love of the Man of Nazareth.

Our fellow townsman who has gathered his lectures before the Yale students into a volume called "A Voice from the Crowd" has strikingly alluded to the Statue of Phillips Brooks in Boston. That manly man, that man with a message, that man who being dead yet speaketh. And by him is the Figure of One who was and who is Lord and Master of all. What would Brooks have been without the presence and power and inspiration of that other personality?

Expanding the thought, how life, private or public, is insignificant, save as we stamp on our hearts, rather than our coins "In God We Trust." Granted that we have impressive evidence of a full national exchecquer, and power withal, and prestige added. And if we ever succeed in getting a Navy we may in far flung battle line float our flag on furthest oceans. And meanwhile, Art may be stimulated, and enterprise greatly triumph. Yet it all will prove misleading and inconsiderable, unless it co-exist with moral heroism, and a determination to enthrone Truth and Righteousness and the influence of Christ's Kingdom on Earth.

Revolutionary Days were days of stern necessity. Our Era is one of unparalleled opportunity. It is apparent enough that God has amazing purposes for the Land we love.

Oh, the withering scorn which should be visited upon such, if any there are, who have no knowledge of the times in which they live. Men who refuse to recognize the obligation they are under to their Fathers and their Fathers' God.

Be it ours to show that patriotism can have accumulative potency. Let us believe that the great deeds of the Past can be succeeded by greater deeds in the Present and Future.

Nothing is more important than to give our contribution to this end.

"God cannot make best—man's best, without best men to help Him."

Sons of Pennsylvania! Your State was founded as a "Holy Experiment." Should not its established character continue to be that of righteousness? Christianity not in semblance but in substance should be brought to bear upon the State and Country.

You know the word "Enthusiasm" means "In God." An enthusiast, properly speaking, is one who sees that human acts can be empowered by Divine strength.

What is descent from men who fought for liberty compared to ascent with Him who is to conquer the World with Love? Thank God for heroic memories. But thank Him infinitely more that we are called to His colors—summoned to a new Crusade, and enlisted in an army that shall accomplish supreme and eternal issues.

I do not forget how current sentiment declares:

"Our souls are sick with every days report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled."

And it must be admitted that outward conditions indicate a chaotic world. Yet I dare affirm that such suggestions are the sheer impertinence of pessimism.

They who are panoplied with God's strength will not be deterred by difficulties. As purposeful enthusiasts they will be impelled upward, outward, onward, lured by the vision of that "far off Divine event to which the whole creation moves."

Better than a Peace Pact signed at the Hague will be the ultimate surrender of the war worn people to Him who once was nailed upon the cruel tree.

Never mind who transiently wins, Kaiser or King, the ultimate Conqueror must be He who was born in Bethlehem.

It is ours to be loyal to the Divine intention with a conviction which fills and thrills the soul. We are bound to God. Our business is to note the direction he takes, and then follow His leadership. His service is not bondage but blessing. Each can say:

"I'm in the noblest sense my own,
When most entirely His."

Has He not said: "I will be to them a God, and they shall be to Me a people." This assurance is at once an endorsement and a spur to endeavor. Fear not that this treaty will ever be tossed aside as "A scrap of paper." Its purpose and performance are sure. It behooves us to be alert, ready to report for any duty. Apathy is treason. The trumpet call is "Forward." Our energy should result from God's urgency.

So shall the work, yea, and the warfare, of Americans for America continue. What has been handed down must be handed on.

Oh, for clear vision to see the Right, and follow it at whatever cost. So shall the Faith of the Fathers be maintained, their devotion followed, while yet the supreme endeavor shall be to make our land "God's Country" indeed.

Sufficient incentive is found in the Great Revolution and in the Divinely Superior Revelation.

Ye that are men, do your duty in connection with both.

"These are the heroes, men today adore,
These are the valiant ones above all story;
This is the pathway to modern glory,
Which down the years with added power shall pour."

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C

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 Detwiller, Frederick Knecht
 Detwiller, John Knecht
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 Donaldson, Francis

Donaldson, Francis Adams
 Donaldson, Wharton Landell
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 DuBois, Patterson (L)
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 Dull, Daniel Matthieu
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 Ewing, William Beer, M.D.

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Fletcher, Gustavus Bergner
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 (Com., U. S. N.), (L)
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 Grayson, Clifford Prevost
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 Green, William Houston
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 Griffith, Robert Eglesfeld
 Griscom, Clement Acton, Jr.
 Griscom, Rodman Eliason
 Gross, Edward Ziegler
 Groves, Edward Augustine
 Gumbes, Francis Macomb
 Gummey, Hon. Charles Francis

H

Haines, Stanley Kirk, (L)
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 Haldeman, Col. Horace Leander
 Haldeman, Richard Cameron
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 Hale, George, M.D., (L)
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 Heyl, Jacob Esher
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 Hohmann, Samuel Brown
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 Holmes, Robert John
 Hood, Jennings
 Hoopes, Edward, (L)
 Hooton, Mott,
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 Hopper, William George
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 Hulick, William Henry
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 Hutchinson, Sydney Emlen

Hutchinson, Sydney Pemberton
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 Illeg, Edward Smith
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 Irwin, John Holmes, (L)

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 Jordan, Rev. Walter
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 Junkin, Joseph de Forest

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 North, Herbert Allibone

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 Owens, James Bowie

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 Penniman, Josiah Harmar, (L)
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 Pennypacker, James Lane
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 Perot, Effingham
 Perot, Elliston
 Perot, Robeson Lea
 Perot, Thomas Morris, Jr., (L)
 Perrin, Howard Winters
 Persell, Harry Alexander
 Peters, Richard
 Peters, Richard, Jr.
 Phelps, William George
 Phelps, Ziba Bennett
 Philips, George Morris, Ph.D.
 Pollock, William Curtis, Jr.
 Porcher, Samuel
 Porter, George De Lhorbe
 Porter, Hon. William Wagener
 Posey, Louis Plumer, M.D.
 Posey, William Campbell, M.D.
 Postlethwaite, Clarence Elmer, (L)
 Potter, Charles Adams, Jr.
 Potter, Ernest Felix
 Potter, Hon. William
 Potter, William Franklin
 Potter, Wilson
 Potts, George Elwood, (L)
 Potts, Horace Miles
 Potts, Horace Turley
 Powers, Thomas Harris
 Price, Eli Kirk
 Price, Howard Campbell,
 (Capt., U. S. A.)
 Price, Samuel Aldrich,
 (Capt., U. S. A.)
 Prichett, Frederic Wilson
 Purves, Guillermo Colesberry
 Putnain, Earl Bill
 Putnam, Earl Bill, Jr.
 Putnam, Ralph Currier
 Pyle, Walter Lytle, M.D.

Q
Quay, Andrew Gregg Curtin, (Major)

R

Raiguel, Henry Reichart, Jr.
 Ramsdell, Gardiner Cassius
 Rankin, John Hall
 Ransom, William Emery
 Rawle, Francis, Jr.
 Ray, Chester Paul, Jr.
 Ray, Lee Miller
 Raymond, Henry Warren
 Rea, Charles S.
 Rea, Samuel, D.Sc.
 Read, Washington Dunlap
 Read, William Bond, Jr.
 Reading, Philip Grandin, (L)
 Reed, James Monroe, Jr.
 Reed, Joseph Abram
 Reed, Willoughby Henry, M.D.
 Reets, Edgar Randolph
 Reifsnyder, Howard
 Reily, George Wolf, (L)
 Reynolds, Wilbur Fay
 Reynolds, William Frederick
 Richards, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg
 Richards, Joseph Ernest, (L)
 Richards, Joseph Thomas
 Richardson, Hon. Harry Alden
 Ricketts, William Reynolds
 Riera, John Hartmann, M.D.
 Riter, Charles Jones
 Riter, Hon. Frank Miller
 Riter, Michael Miller
 Riter, Michael Miller, Jr.
 Riter, William Gustavus
 Robb, Thomas, Jr.
 Roberts, Charles Rhoads
 Roberts, Elihu Read
 Roberts, George Theodore
 Roberts, Sidney Lewis
 Roberts, Thomas
 Roberts, Thomas Williams, (L)
 Robertson, Bryan
 Robinson, Anthony Wayne, (L)
 Robinson, Charles Norris
 Robinson, Rev. Lucien Moore, D.D.
 Rodgers, John Gilmour
 Ross, Dr. George Gorgas
 Roth, Grant Christopher
 Rouse, Francis Willis
 Rowen, John H.,
 (Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N.)
 Rowland, Benjamin
 Rudd, Alexander Holley
 Rue, Levi Lingo
 Runk, Harry Ten Broeck

Runk, Louis Bancroft
 Rupp, Michael Riter
 Rush, Benjamin
 Russell, Alexander Wilson, Jr.
 Russell, Hubert Hughes

S

Sadtler, Samuel Philip, Ph.D.
 Sahm, William Kopp Tritle, M.D.
 Sanderson, Charles Dudley
 Sanderson, George
 Sanderson, James Gardner
 Sawtelle, Edmund Munroe
 Sayres, Edward Stalker
 Sayres, Harry
 Scaife, Oliver Perry, Jr.
 Scaige, Walter Bell
 Schermerhorn, Clarence Eaton
 Schermerhorn, Frank Earle
 Schindel, Rev. Jeremiah Jacob
 Schnure, Howard Davis
 Schnure, William Marion
 Schoch, Amon Zeller
 Schoff, Frederick, (L)
 Schooley, Harry Barnum
 Schwartz, John Loeser
 Scott, Alexander Harvey
 Scott, Henri Guest Thomas
 Scott, John Caile
 Scott, John Morin, (L)
 Scott, Lewis Allaire, Jr., (L)
 Scott, Rev. William Reese, (Chaplain)
 Searle, Hon. Alonzo Thurston
 Selden, Edwin van Deusen
 Sellers, Coleman, Jr.
 Sellers, Edwin Foote
 Sellers, Edwin Jaquette
 Sellers, Horace Wells
 Sells, John Davis
 Semple, Edward Clarke
 Shannon, Charles Emery Gould, M.D.
 Sharpe, Richard, Jr.
 Sharpless, John Robins
 Sharpless, William Price
 Shattuck, Frank Rodman
 Sheahan, William Henry
 Shepherd, George Elwood
 Shepherd, Harry Clayton
 Shepherd, William Carver
 Sheppard, Frank Little
 Sheppard, Franklin Lawrence
 Sheppard, Howard Reynolds
 Sherman, Charles Lester, Jr.
 Sherman, Charles Pomeroy
 Shewell, George Dunbar
 Shick, Robert Porter, (L)
 Shimer, Porter William, Ph.D.

Shindel, Will Lincoln, M.D.
 Shindel, Jay Martin
 Shoemaker, Archie Carver, D.D.S.
 Shriver, Frank William
 Shriver, George Howard
 Shull, David Franklin
 Shute, Henry Damon
 Siegrist, Henry Warren
 Sill, Harold Montgomery
 Silvester, Rev. Clarence Clark
 Silvester, Learoyd
 Simons, George Stuart
 Sinex, John Henry, (L)
 Sinnickson, Charles Perry
 Skilton, Rev. John Davis
 Skinner, Robert Wilkinson, Jr.
 Slifer, Paul Bringhurst
 Small, Philip Albright, (L)
 Small, Samuel, (L)
 Small, Samuel, Jr., (L)
 Smiley, Samuel Ewing,
 (Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.)
 Smith, Alexis Dupont, M.D.
 Smith, Archie DeWitt
 Smith, Benjamin Hayes
 Smith, Charles William
 Smith, James Somers, Jr.
 Smith, Persifor Frazer
 Smith, Philip Henry Waddell
 Smith, Thomas Kilby
 Smith, Walter George
 Smith, William Butler Duncan
 Smith, William Rudolph
 Smith, Winthrop
 Smyth, Calvin Mason
 Smyth, Isaac Scott, Jr.
 Snowden, General George Randolph
 Snowden Robert Patterson
 Snyder, Frederic Antes
 Snyder, George Duncan
 Snyder, John Andrew
 Snyder, John Milton
 Solis-Cohen, David Hays
 Souder, Edmund Alphonso
 Sperry, Henry Muhlenberg
 Stager, Oscar W.
 Stahler, Horace Crawford, (L)
 Stalford, Martin Reginald
 Staples, Hon. Charles Boone
 Stark, David Scott
 Starr, Isaac
 Stavers, William Appleton
 Stearns, Irving Ariel
 Steel, Hon. John Byers
 Steinman, George
 Steinmetz, Joseph Allison
 Stenger, Hon. William Shearer

Stevens, John Bergen
 Stevens, William Chase
 Stevenson, Markley
 Stewart, James Rowe
 Stewart, Lewis Frazier
 Stine, Henry Moore, M.D.
 Stockett, Rev. Norman
 Stockham, Edward Villeroy
 von Stockhausen, Thomas George
 Stockton, Edward Alexander
 Stoever, William Casper
 Stone, Frank Sturdevant
 Story, Frederick Grosvenor
 Stotesbury, Edward Townsend
 Stovell, Charles Lewis
 Stovell, Frederick Davant
 Stovell, Morris Lewis
 Streeter, Wilson A.
 Stull, Adam Arbuckle
 Sturdevant, William Henry
 Sutherland, William Coray
 Sutter, William Henry
 Swearer, Herbert Dayne
 Swope, Frederick Emanuel, Jr., (L)

T

Tasker, Albert Lee
 Tasker, Stephen Paschall Morris, (L)
 Taylor, John Madison, M.D.
 Thomas, Charles Holmes
 Thomas, James Frederick
 Thomas, Joseph Baylis
 Thomas, Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Seymour
 Thomas, Robert Carr, (L)
 Thompson, Paul
 Thorington, James, M.D., (L)
 Thorington, James Monroe, (L)
 Tingley, Charles Love Scott
 Tower, Hon. Charlemagne, LL.D.
 Townsend, Frank Evans
 Trexler, Hon. Frank Mattern
 Trexler, Col. Harry C.
 Tryon, Charles Zimmerling
 Tubbs, Warren, (L)
 Tuller, John J., M.D.
 Turnbull, Charles Smith, M.D.
 Tustin, Hon. Ernest Leigh
 Tutwiler, William Wirt Henry
 Twitchell, Arthur Clements
 Tyler, Sidney Frederick

U

Urquhart, George Gordon
 Urquhart, Radcliffe Morris, (L)

V

Van Baun, William Weed, M.D.
 Van Dyke, Theodore Anthony, Jr.

Van Leer, William Mintzer
 Vaux, Richard, (L)
 Vedder, Edward Bright
 (Capt., U. S. A.)
 Vinton, Charles Harrod, M.D., (L)
 Vogels, Edward Page
 Vrooman, William Baker

W

Wadsworth, Rev. Charles, Jr., D.D.
 Walker, Rev. Joseph Roscoe
 Wallace, William Stewart
 Waller, Rev. David
 Jewett, Ph.D., D.D.
 Waller, Levi Ellmaker
 Walls, William Cameron
 Waln, Jacob Shoemaker
 Walsh, Stevenson Hockley
 Waples, Rufus, (L)
 Warne, William Budd, Jr., (L)
 Warren, Ebenezer Burgess
 Warren, Henry Mather
 Warren, Gen. Lucius Henry
 Washburn, Rev. Louis Cope, S.T.D.
 Washington, George Steptoe
 Watkins, Clarence Aubrey
 Watson, James Cummin
 Watts, Hon. Ethelbert
 Wayne, William
 Weaver, Charles Henry
 Weaver, Ethan Allen, (L)
 Weaver, Joseph Briggs
 Weaver, William Stewart
 Webner, Harold Theodore
 Weisel, Elmer Preston
 Weisel, Oscar Williams
 Weitzel, Eben Boyd
 Weitzel, Paul Elmer
 Welch, Ashbel
 Welles, Albert Hunt
 Welles, Henry Hunter, Jr.
 West, Capt. Horace Breneman
 Wetherill, Rev. Francis Macomb, (L)
 Wharton, Henry Redwood, M.D.
 Wheeler, Col. Homer Webster
 Whelen, Thomas Duncan
 Whelen, William Baker
 White, Rev. Elliot
 White, Hugh Lawrence
 Whitmer, Robert Foster, (L)
 Whitney, Andrew Jackson, Jr.
 Whitney, Francis Nichols
 Wilbur, Rollin Henry
 Wilbur, Warren Abbott
 Wilhelm, Calvin Weaver
 Wilkinson, Ogden Dungan
 Williams, Francis Churchill

Williams, Howard Chester
 Williams, John
 Williams, Richard Norris
 Williamson, Thomas Armstrong
 Williamson, Walter Dickson
 Wilson, Alan Dickson
 Wilson, James Dale
 Wilson, William Currie
 Wister, Alexander Wilson
 Wister, Lewis Wynne
 Wolf, Frank Morton
 Wood, Alan, 3d
 Wood, Clement Biddle
 Wood, Frederick
 Wood, Howard, Jr.
 Wood, Richard Francis
 Wood, Richard Gilpin, (L)
 Wood, Thomas Dewees
 Woods, Edward Augustus
 Woodward, George Stanley, M.D.

Woolston, Joseph Longstreth
 Worrell, Thomas Worcester
 Wright, Ansom Burlingame
 Wright, George Riddle
 Wurts, Edward Vanuxem
 Wurts, John Sparkhawk

Y

Yeaton, William Newell
 Yerkes, Hon. Harman

Z

Zell, Thomas Burd
 Ziegler, George J., 3d
 Ziegler, Harry Smith
 Ziegler, Harry Smith, Jr.
 Ziegler, Walter Macon Lowrie, M.D.
 Note—(E) Perpetual or Endowed Membership.
 (L) Life members.

The Constitution

Done at the City of Philadelphia, on the 12th day of February, 1890, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

Adopted in the City of New York, March 8th, 1890.

Section III amended April 23rd, 1892.

Section VIII amended April 21st, 1896.

Section VII amended April 19th, 1905.

I.

It being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries, as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived; therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

Object of the Society.

II.

The General Society shall be divided into State Societies, which shall meet annually on the day appointed therefor in their respective by-laws, and oftener if found expedient; and at such

The General Society.

annual meeting the reasons for the institution of the Society shall be considered, and the best measures for carrying them into effect adopted.

III.

Officers of
State Societies.

The State Societies, at every annual meeting, shall choose by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Registrar, a Treasurer, a Chaplain, and such other officers as may by them respectively be deemed necessary, together with a board of managers consisting of these officers and of nine other members, as may be provided by their respective Constitutions and By-laws.

IV.

Interchange of
information
between State
Societies.

Each State Society shall cause to be transmitted annually or oftener, to the other State Societies, a circular letter calling attention to whatever may be thought worthy of observation respecting the welfare of the Society or of the general Union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the year; and copies of these letters shall also be transmitted to the General Secretary, to be preserved among the records of the General Society.

V.

Powers of the
State Societies.

The State Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the general good of the Society; judge of the qualification of their members, or of those proposed for membership, subject, however, to the provisions of this Constitution; and expel any member who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman or a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or of the Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue in membership.

VI.

Permanent
Fund.

In order to form funds that may be respectable, each member shall contribute, upon his admission to the Society and annually thereafter, such sums as the by-laws of the respective State

Societies may require; but any of such State Societies may provide for the endowment of memberships by the payment of proper sums in capitalization, which sums shall be properly invested as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended.

VII.

The regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every three years, and special meetings may be held upon the order of the General President or upon the request of two of the State Societies, and such meetings shall consist of two Delegates from each State Society and one additional Delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major fraction thereof; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each Delegate there present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by States, and the necessary expenses of such meeting shall be borne by the State Societies.

VIII.

At the regular meeting, a General President, General Vice-President, General Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, General Treasurer, Assistant General Treasurer, General Registrar, General Historian and General Chaplain shall be chosen by a majority of the Votes present, to serve until the next regular General meeting, or until their successors are duly chosen.

IX.

At each general meeting the circular letters which have been transmitted by the several State Societies shall be considered, and all measures taken which shall conduce to the general welfare of the Society.

X.

The General Society shall have power at any meeting to admit State Societies thereto, and to entertain and determine all questions affecting the qualifications for membership in or the welfare of any State Society as may, by proper memorial, be presented by such State Society for consideration.

XI.

Qualifications
for Member-
ship.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good character, and a descendant of one who, as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, in actual service, under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American Independence by services rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

XII.

List of members
to be furnished
the Secretary
of the General
Society.

The Secretary of each State Society shall transmit to the General Secretary a list of the members thereof, together with the names and official designations of those from whom such members derive claim to membership, and thereafter upon the admission of members in each State Society, the Secretary thereof shall transmit to the General Secretary information respecting such members similar to that herein required.

XIII.

Insignia of the
Society.

The Society shall have an insignia, which shall be a badge suspended from a ribbon by a ring of gold; the badge to be elliptical in form, with escalloped edges, one and one-quarter inches in length, and one and one-eighth inches in width; the whole surmounted by a gold eagle, with wings displayed, inverted; on the obverse side a medallion of gold in the center, elliptical in form, bearing on its face the figure of a soldier in Continental uniform, with musket slung; beneath, the figures 1775; the medallion surrounded by thirteen raised gold stars of five points each upon a border of dark blue enamel. On the reverse side, in the center, a medallion corresponding in form to that on the

obverse, and also in gold, bearing on its face the Houdon portrait of Washington in bas-relief, encircled by the legend, "Sons of the Revolution;" beneath, the figures 1883; and upon the reverse of the eagle the number of the badge to be engraved; the medallion to be surrounded by a plain gold border, conforming in dimensions to the obverse; the ribbon shall be dark blue, ribbed and watered, edged with buff, one and one-quarter inches wide, and one and one-half inches in displayed length.

XIV.

The insignia of the Society shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony; it shall be carried conspicuously on the left breast, but members who are or have been officers of the Society may wear the insignia suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

Manner of
wearing the
insignia.

XV.

The custodian of the insignia shall be the General Secretary, who shall issue them to members of the Society under such proper rules as may be formulated by the General Society, and he shall keep a register of such issues wherein each insignia issued may be identified by the number thereof.

Manner of
issuing and
identifying
the insignia.

XVI.

The seal of the Society shall be one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, and shall consist of the figure of a Minute-man in Continental uniform, standing on a ladder leading to a belfry; in his left hand he holds a musket and an olive branch, whilst his right grasps a bell-rope; above, the cracked Liberty Bell; issuing therefrom a ribbon bearing the motto of the Society, *Exegi monumentum aere perennius*, across the top of the ladder, on a ribbon, the figures 1776; and on the left of the Minute-man, and also on a ribbon, the figures 1883, the year of the formation of the Society; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of one inch wide; thereon at the top thirteen stars of five points each; at the bottom the name of the General Society, or of the State Society to which the seal belongs.

Seal of the
Society.

By-Laws

(Inclusive of Amendments adopted April 3d, 1907, April 3d, 1913
and April 3d, 1915.)

SECTION I.

This Society shall be known by the name, style and title of Name of the Society. **PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**

SECTION II.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good character, and a lineal descendant of one who, as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, in actual service, under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a lineal descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress, or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American Independence by services rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

Provided, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor in the "minute-men" or "militia," it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of the State or United States, and performed garrison or field duty; and

Provided further, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as a "sailor" or "marine," it must in like manner be shown that such service was other than shore duty and regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or the navy of one of the original thirteen States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque

and reprisal, and that such ancestor of the applicant was duly enrolled in the ship's company, either as an officer, seaman or otherwise than as a passenger; and

Provided further, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as an "official," such service must have been performed in the civil service of the United States, or of one of the thirteen original States, and must have been sufficiently important in character to have rendered the official liable to arrest and imprisonment, the same as a combatant, if captured by the enemy, as well as liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain.

Service in the ordinary duties of a civil office, the performance of which did not particularly and effectively aid the American Cause, shall not constitute eligibility.

In the construction of this article, the Volunteer Aides-de-Camp of General Officers in Continental Service, who were duly announced as such and who actually served in the field during a campaign, shall be comprehended as having performed qualifying service.

The civil officials and military forces of the State of Vermont, during the War of the Revolution, shall also be comprehended in the same manner as if they had belonged to one of the thirteen original States.

No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for membership in the "SONS OF THE REVOLUTION" where such ancestor, after assisting in the cause of American Independence, shall have subsequently either adhered to the enemy, or failed to maintain an honorable record throughout the War of the Revolution.

No person shall be admitted unless he be eligible under one of the provisions of this article, nor unless he be of good moral character and be judged worthy of becoming a member.

SECTION III.

Nomination
and election
to membership.

Applicants for admission to membership in this Society must be proposed by two members in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally well known.

The proposers to give the full name, occupation and residence of the candidate, and other recommendations as to his worthiness for membership in the Society. This information shall be sent to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Board of Managers, and if approved by them, he shall furnish application blanks which must be filled out in accordance with the instructions accompanying the same, and be forwarded to the Secretary, who shall submit them to the Committee on Applications, and upon their approval the Board of Managers shall have the power to elect the applicant to membership.

Applications shall contain, or be accompanied by, proof of eligibility, and such applications and proofs shall be submitted to the Board of Managers, who shall have full power to determine the qualifications of the applicants who, upon favorable action by said Board, and upon payment of the initiation fee, shall thereupon become members of the Society.

SECTION IV.

The initiation fee shall be ten (10) dollars, payable within thirty days after date of election; the annual dues three (3) dollars for members living at a distance of fifty miles, or more, from Philadelphia City Hall; and five (5) dollars for members living within a radius of fifty miles of Philadelphia City Hall, payable in advance. The payment at one time of fifty (50) dollars shall constitute a life membership. The payment at one time of one hundred (100) dollars shall constitute a perpetual or endowed membership, and upon the death of the member so paying, the membership shall be held by his eldest son, or such other lineal descendant from the ancestor whom he claims as he may nominate; in failure of such nomination having been made, the Board of Managers may decide which one of such lineal descendants shall hold the membership; *Provided, always,* That the Society reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting, by its Board of Managers, any nomination that may not be acceptable to it. All applicants for life or endowed memberships shall be exempt from the payment of the initiation fee, and annual dues from the date of their admission; after admission, any member

Fees for
membership.

availing himself of a life or endowed membership shall be exempt from future annual dues only.

SECTION V.

Permanent Fund.

All initiation, life, and endowed membership fees, as well as donations and legacies, unless otherwise specified by the donor, which shall hereafter be paid to the Society, shall remain forever to the use of the Society as a permanent fund.

SECTION VI.

Annual meeting and election of officers.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the third day of April, at which a general election of officers, managers and delegates, by ballot, shall take place, except when such date shall fall on Sunday, in which event the meeting shall be held on the following day. In such election a majority of the ballots given for any officer shall constitute a choice; but if, on the first ballot, no person shall receive such majority, then a further balloting shall take place, in which a plurality of votes given for any officer shall determine the choice.

SECTION VII.

Order of business.

The following shall be the order of business at the annual meeting of the Society:

1. Prayer by the chaplain.
2. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Reports of officers and committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.
6. Election of officers—an appointment by the President of a judge and two tellers to count the votes and declare the result.
7. Reading of the rough minutes of the meeting.

SECTION VIII.

At all meetings of the Society twenty-five (25) members ^{Quorum.} shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION IX.

Ayes and nays shall be called at any meeting of the Society ^{Ayes and nays.} upon the demand of five members.

SECTION X.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, five ^{Officers.} Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, and nine Managers, who shall be elected as herein provided for.

SECTION XI.

The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, ^{Presiding officer.} or, in their absence, a chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and shall have a casting vote. He shall preserve order, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society.

SECTION XII.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of ^{Secretary.} the Society. He shall notify all members of their election, and of such other matters as he may be directed by the Society. He shall have charge of the seal, certificate of incorporation and by-laws, and records of the Society, other than those deposited with the Registrar. He, together with the presiding officer, shall certify all acts of the Society. He shall, under the direction of the President or Vice-President, give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society, and attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society; and shall give notice to the several officers of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the Society affecting them, or appertaining to their respective duties. He shall be Secretary of the Board of Managers, and shall keep the record of their meetings in the regular minute-book of the Society.

SECTION XIII.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society; and so often as those funds shall amount to one hundred (100) dollars, they shall be deposited in some bank or trust company in the city of Philadelphia, to the credit of the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution," and shall be drawn thence on the check of the Treasurer for the purposes of the Society only. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums as may be ordered by the Society or by the Board of Managers. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and, at each annual meeting render the same to the Society. A committee shall be appointed by the President to audit his accounts. He shall give such security as shall be required by the Board of Managers.

SECTION XIV.

Registrar.

The Registrar shall keep a roll of members, and in his hands shall be lodged all the proofs of membership qualification, and all the historical and other papers of which the Society may become possessed; and he, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall make copies of such similar documents as the owners thereof are or may not be willing to leave permanently in the keeping of the Society. He, if practicable, shall be a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

SECTION XV.

Historian.

The Historian shall keep a detailed record, to be deposited with the Registrar, of all the historical and commemorative celebrations of the Society; and he shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, essays, papers, and other documents of an historical character, other than a register of members, as the Secretary may be required to publish; and at every annual meeting, if there shall be a necrological list for the year then closing, he shall submit the same, with carefully-prepared biographies of the deceased members.

SECTION XVI.

The Chaplain shall be a regularly ordained minister of a ^{Chaplain.} Christian denomination, and it shall be his duty to open all meetings of the Society with customary chaplaincy services, and perform such other duties as ordinarily appertain to such office.

SECTION XVII.

The Board of Managers shall consist of twenty, namely: The ^{Board of Managers.} President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, and Chaplain, *ex-officio*, and nine other members. Three of the Vice-Presidents, and at least three of the nine managers, shall be non-residents of the city of Philadelphia. All of the officers and managers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Should a vacancy occur among the officers or managers, the Board of Managers may fill the same until the next annual election.

They shall judge of the qualifications of the candidates for admission to the Society, and shall have power to elect the same to membership. They shall have charge of all special meetings of the Society, and shall, through the Secretary, call special meetings at any time, upon the written request of ten members of the Society, and at such other times as they see fit. They shall recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Society, shall digest and prepare business, and shall authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated money in the treasury for the purposes of the Society. They shall generally superintend the interests of the Society, and execute all such duties as may be committed to them by the Society. At each annual meeting of the Society they shall make a general report. The Board of Managers may issue to any enrolled member in good standing upon his removal to another State a letter recommending his acceptance to membership in the Society of that State; and, on receipt of official notice of his election thereto, he shall be recorded as having been transferred. Such letter shall be issued only upon the written request of the member and must be presented within one year from date thereof.

At all meetings of the Board of Managers five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION XVIII.

Committee on
applications.

The chairman of the Board of Managers shall appoint annually three members thereof as a Committee on Applications, whose duty it shall be to pass upon the applications of candidates for admission to the Society, and report to the Board of Managers.

SECTION XIX.

Expulsion or
suspension of
members.

The Board of Managers shall have power to suspend any enrolled member of this Society who may, in the judgment of the Board, render himself unworthy to continue a member: *Provided*, That he shall have received at least thirty days' notice of the complaint preferred against him, and of the time and place for hearing the same, and have been thereby afforded an opportunity to be heard; and *Provided further*, That such suspension shall become absolute, and such member shall cease to be a member unless he shall within thirty (30) days after notice of such suspension appeal to the Society, when a special meeting shall be called to pass upon and decide the case. The dismissal, cashiering or dishonorable discharge from the military or naval service of United States, or the conviction in a court of justice of any criminal offense of any enrolled member of the Society which shall involve moral turpitude, shall constitute *ipso facto* expulsion.

The Board of Managers shall also have the power to drop from the roll the name of any enrolled member of the Society who shall be at least one year in arrears in the payment of dues, and who, on notice to pay the same, shall fail and neglect to do so within thirty days thereafter, and, upon being thus dropped, his membership shall cease and terminate, but he may be restored to membership at any time by the Board of Managers on his application therefor, and upon his payment of all such arrears and of the annual dues from the date when he was dropped to the date of his restoration.

SECTION XX.

Commemora-
tive services.

An annual church service shall be held on the Sunday nearest to the 19th day of December, commemorative of the commencement of the American Army's encampment at Valley Forge.

Other commemorative services may be held at the discretion of the Board of Managers.

SECTION XXI.

No alteration of the By-Laws of the Society shall be made Alteration of
By-Laws. unless such alteration shall have been proposed at a previous meeting, and shall be adopted by two-thirds of the members present at a subsequent meeting of the Society, at least two weeks' notice thereof having been given to each member.

SECTION XXII.

There shall be a Color Guard, composed of members of the Society, the duties of which shall be the care, custody, and proper official display of the Colors, Flags, and Standards of the Society.

SECTION XXIII.

The Color Guard shall be created by the Board of Managers of the Society, shall make its own rules for its internal government and elect its own officers, and thereafter new members shall be elected by a majority vote of the members thereof present at any one of the regular meetings of the Color Guard, subject to the ratification and approval of the Board of Managers of the Society.

CHARTER

OF THE

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 4,
of the County of Philadelphia:*

In compliance with the requirements of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1874, and the supplements thereto, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose of maintaining a Society to keep alive among themselves and their descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval, and civil service, by their acts and counsel, achieved American Independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records, and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and to promote social intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter, and desiring that they may be incorporated according to law, do hereby certify

First.—The name of the proposed corporation is the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution."

Second.—Said corporation is formed for the purpose of maintaining a society for patriotic purposes in connection with the War of American Independence, the collection and preservation of manuscripts, records, and documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and for social enjoyment and intercourse.

Third.—The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

Fourth.—Said corporation is to exist perpetually.

Fifth.—The names and residences of the subscribers are as follows: WILLIAM WAYNE, Paoli, Chester County, Pennsylvania; RICHARD M. CADWALADER, 1614 Locust Street, Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania; GEORGE H. BURGIN, 76 Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; ROBERT P. DECHERT, 406 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; JOHN W. JORDAN, 806 North Forty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. EDWARD CARPENTER, 228 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. GRANVILLE LEACH, 2118 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Sixth.—The number of Directors of said corporation is fixed at nine (9), and the names and residences of those chosen for the first year are: J. EDWARD CARPENTER, 228 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Penna.; OLIVER C. BOSBYSHELL, 4046 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.; E. DUNBAR LOCKWOOD, Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia, Penna.; SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, 1540 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.; HERMAN BURGIN, 76 Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.; THOMAS MCKEAN, 1925 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.; CHARLES MARSHALL, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.; WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, Harrisburg, Penna.; CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, Mount Holly, New Jersey. There is also a President of the said corporation, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, and Chaplain and Historian.

The officers chosen for the first year are: President, WILLIAM WAYNE, Paoli, Chester County, Pennsylvania; Vice-President, RICHARD M. CADWALADER, 1614 Locust Street, Philadelphia; Secretary, GEORGE H. BURGIN, M.D., Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia; Treasurer, ROBERT P. DECHERT, 406 South Broad Street, Philadelphia; Registrar, JOHN W. JORDAN, 806 North Forty-first Street, Philadelphia; Chaplain, REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, 334 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia; Historian, J. GRANVILLE LEACH, 2118 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Seventh.—There is no capital stock.

WITNESS our hands and seals this fourth day of July,
A.D. 1890.

WILLIAM WAYNE	ROBERT P. DECHERT,
RICHARD M. CADWALADER,	JOHN W. JORDAN,
GEORGE H. BURGIN,	J. E. CARPENTER,
J. GRANVILLE LEACH.	

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
 COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

Before me, the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds of said County, personally appeared RICHARD M. CADWALADER, GEORGE H. BURGIN and J. EDWARD CARPENTER, three of the subscribers to the above and foregoing certificate of Incorporation of the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution," and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this twelfth day of July, 1890.

JOS. K. FLETCHER,
Deputy Recorder.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, of Philadelphia County.

In the matter of the Incorporation of the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution."

And now to wit, this 29th day of September, A.D. 1890, the above certificate of Incorporation having been on file in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court since the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1890, and due proof of publication of notice of intended application having been presented to me, I do hereby certify that I have perused and examined said Instrument and find the same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class of corporations specified in Section 2 of the Act of April 29th, 1874, and that purposes are lawful and not injurious to the community. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said charter be approved and it is hereby approved, and upon the recording of the said Charter and its endorsements and this order in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for said County, which is now hereby ordered, the subscribers thereto and their associates shall thenceforth be a corporation for the purpose and upon the terms under the name therein stated.

M. ARNOLD,
*Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 4,
 First Judicial District of Penna.*

Recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds, &c., in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book No. 16, page 413, &c.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of November, A.D. 1890.

GEO. G. PIERIE,
Recorder of Deeds.

ERRATA

Page 25—William Reed Fisher should be William Read Fisher.

Page 28—William Krusen, M.D., should be Wilmer Krusen, M.D.

Page 69—Philadelphia should be Philadelphian.

Since April 3, 1916, the General Treasurer, Mr. James A. Sample, died. This occurred early in July. By reason of the death of Mr. Sample, Mr. Ralph Isham, 1411 Ritchie Place, Chicago, Ill., late Assistant General Treasurer, becomes General Treasurer, and Colonel George Richards, President of the District of Columbia Society Sons of the Revolution, will act as Assistant General Treasurer, pro tem.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution," a Corporation organized under the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874.....



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